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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Vital Measures Passed Through Congress.

The Ways and Means Bill Finally Completed.

The Report of the Committee Agreed to.

The Internal Revenue Amendments Through the House.

The Postal Reform Bill Perfected.

Animated Debate on the Conscription Bill in the Senate.

ITS FINAL PASSAGE.

Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on Mediation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gens. HOOKER and MCCLELLAN were before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, and examined at great length. Gen. MCCLELLAN has nearly completed his statement, and it will be read in Committee on Monday next. Gen. HOOKER's evidence relates mainly to affairs at Fredericksburgh and Falmouth. The Committee will examine one or two more witnesses, and then close up evidence and submit it to Congress.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT has returned to the city, and will certainly soon be assigned to a very important command.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

THE BANK TAX DISPUTE COMPROMISED.

The two Houses have compromised their differences on the bank duty section of the Finance bill, as follows:

"All banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency shall be subject to, and pay a duty of, one per centum each half-year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of circulation of bills as currency beyond the amount hereinafter named; that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over one hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum thereof; over one hundred thousand and not over two hundred thousand dollars, eighty per centum thereof; over two hundred thousand and not over three hundred thousand dollars, seventy per centum thereof; over three hundred thousand and not over five hundred thousand dollars, sixty per centum thereof; over five hundred thousand and not over one million of dollars, fifty per centum thereof; over one million and not over a million and a half dollars, forty per centum thereof; over a million and a half and not over two millions of dollars, thirty per centum thereof, and over two millions of dollars, twenty-five per centum thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all, and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such branch, and all such banks, associations or corporations and individuals shall also be subject to pay a duty of one-half per centum each half year from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return herein provided for, and the rate or tax duly imposed on the circulation of the associations organized under the 'Act to provide a national currency, &c.,' shall be the same as is herein imposed on the circulation of all banks, associations, corporations and individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by said act. All banks, associations or corporations, and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, &c., after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum, each half year thereafter, upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued. Associations, corporations and individuals, and all banks receiving deposits of money subject to payment in checks or drafts, except Savings Institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one-eighth of one per centum, each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, on the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as currency, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the first day of October, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue on the amount of fractional note circulation, and an average amount of all other circulation and deposits for the six months next preceding.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. FARNSWORTH.

Brig.-Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, formerly Colonel of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, who was appointed a Brigadier-General in November last, has resigned. He is among the number selected by the War Department from the numerous appointees, for confirmation by the Senate. But he resigns partly on account of ill health and partly because he is member elect of the next Congress commencing on the 4th of March.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

President LINCOLN has occupied what is known as the President's Room, at the Capitol to-day, to facilitate public business by saving the Committee on Enrolled Bills the trouble of traveling the length of Pennsylvania-avenue to procure his signature to them. This is the usual practice of the Chief Magistrate of the nation toward the close of each session.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES.

A letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a House resolution of Jan. 16, shows that there has been paid for transportation since the rebellion commenced, to the roads connecting this city with New-York, $3,082,961, viz.: to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $1,259,[illegible]; Camden and Amboy, $610,875; New-Jersey, $387,[illegible]; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, $[illegible]; Northern Central, 399,781; Pennsylvania Central, $[illegible]; New-Jersey Central, $[illegible], and about $5,000 in expresses on the same route. In addition, there has been paid $122,673 to the New-Jersey Central, which is not designated as exclusively for transportation over the New-York line. There are claims by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for $95,119, not yet adjusted.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The resolutions reported by Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and concurred in even by Messrs. HENDERSON, DAVIS and HICKS, the Border State members, assert that the Government is engaged in the suppression of a conspiracy for the establishment of a separate Government upon the corner-stone of Slavery, and for the building up of a great slave power, and that the only effect of mediation, arbitration, or interference, would be to prolong and intensify the struggle and add to its horrors. All tendencies to foreign intervention are protested against, and foreign Governments and peoples are called upon to note the struggle as a contest between Freedom and Slavery.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Commander RODGERS.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate whether any officer of the Government had liberated prisoners captured by any naval officer of the United States, and restored any captured property, on payment to him, or to them, of any money or other valuable consideration; and, if so, under what circumstances and what authority such release had been made; and that he report thereupon to the Senate whether, in his opinion, any action is proper or necessary to remedy this proceeding. Adopted.

Mr. HARLAN, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by certain bands of Sioux Indians. The bill extends the relief, given to the citizens of Minnesota, to those of Iowa and Dacotah. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Senate of the State of New-York, relative to the bounties and arrears of pay to the families of soldiers.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to pay for arming loyal citizen troops organized in any State or States, the inhabitants of which have been, or may hereafter be in rebellion against us.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government and Constitution, preparatory to being admitted as a State.

After debate, the bill was postponed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to enroll and call out the national forces.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proceeded to state his objections to the bill, as an act not within the power conferred by the Constitution to Congress. And if it were, not only was it inexpedient, but dangerous to the liberties of the people. It was a bill to allow the President to enroll into the regular army every able-bodied man in the country. It was a bill to increase the regular army, at the discretion of the President. It entirely destroyed and obliterated the militia of the States, and thus destroyed that check which the Constitution wisely provided against the power of a generalized Government. Only despotic Governments required to be centralized. But a free Government must always depend upon decentralized power. Such an act was never passed in this country, even in our utmost need. And England, with her many wars and often scarcity of men, never resorted to this despotic measure. It was a mode of raising armies only used by despots, but never by Republican Governments. This principle, if adopted, would produce large standing armies, which almost inevitably led to despotism. In a Government of delegated power, and which rested upon the consent of the governed, such a measure was inexpedient and unnecessary. Congress had not the power under the Constitution thus to destroy the militia of the States, which the Constitution provided for as the reserve force of the Union. If this measure was carried out, there would be no check on centralized power. He would not say that the President would make a bad use of this power. But it was the principle we object to. It was always dangerous to centralize such immense power in any one man. Under an ambitious man, might not the fate of France be that of this country? Our forefathers saw the dangers, and wisely placed the checks upon a too great centralization of power. It had been said that the life of the nation was at the stake. He believed that the liberties of a free people were of more importance than anything else. And if he was to choose between an imperial Government, stretching over the whole country and including Mexico and Canada, and two or three separate republics, he would have no hesitation in choosing the latter. He had been opposed to this war from the beginning, [illegible] in favor of peace. And he was in favor of peace now [illegible]. The war, if carried on under the present policy of confiscation and emancipation, could only be successful in the entire subjugation of the South; and then what would become of the liberties of the people? He was not willing to sacrifice the liberties of the people for the mere extension of territory. We existed as a Republic, and as a free and happy people, when we had not two-fifths of our present territory. Under the present policy, he believed that it was midsummer madness to attempt to restore the Union by the sword. He moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. TURPIE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he should vote to postpone, not because he would decrease by one jot the power to put down the rebellion, but because he thought this legislation unnecessary and unconstitutional. The bill proposed to obliterate one step, which had always been taken to raise troops; they had always been raised by requisitions on the States. In 1812 certain New-England States refused to furnish their quota, and in this war Kentucky and Missouri had also refused to furnish their quotas. These were facts, the merits of which he would not discuss.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator was willing to continue this inconvenience, and allow States, perhaps not loyal, to refuse to furnish men.

Mr. TURPIE said the inconvenience was simply the lack of power. He was not willing to give to the National Executive the power to violate the Constitution, or to take any step not contemplated by those who formed the Government. The bill gave the President power to raise armies, which power was confided to Congress.

Mr. HOWARD asked how Congress could raise armies without agents. Would the Senator have a recruiting office opened in these halls by Congress?

Mr. TURPIE—There would be few recruits if they did.

Mr. TURPIE further contended that the bill would take away all the power of the States, and make the President dictator, if he chose to exercise that power. There was no provision in the bill to limit the quota of any district; and he charged that the bill would be used for political purposes, and to secure political victories and avenge political defeats. He said we had had all sorts of bills to put down the rebellion. But the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) had taken the most ingenious and unique mode of putting down the rebellion by boasting of his own loyalty and impeaching that of others. If the rebellion was to be put down by vapid and stale vociferation of the loyalty of Massachusetts, then it would be put down surely. That Senator talked about JACKSON and DOUGLAS, and about the Democrats who had gone into the rebellion. No Democrat had gone into the rebellion movement. A man who ceased to obey and reverence the constitution and laws of the United States, ceased to be a Democrat. Had the Senator from Massachusetts been in the Senate in the days of JACKSON, he would have opposed him, and every slander uttered against that old hero would have come from the lips of that Senator. Though he might have had some reverence for WASHINGTON, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory, and talked flippantly of rebels, and offered rewards for the heads of SUMTER and MARION; and he would have betrayed his country as ARNOLD did. Had he lived in the days of LUTHER, he would have sided with the Pope, and feasted on the ashes of martyrs and lighted the fires at Smithfield. He might have had some reverence for that Deity who came to save the world, and in his name he would have burned LOVEJOY. Had he lived in the days of Christ, the Senator from Massachusetts would perhaps have obeyed him; he certainly would have followed him to the Garden of Gethsemane, and the bar of Pontius Pilate; and there his voice would have been heard; but he would have said, "Release unto us Barrabas. But as for this Jesus, let him be crucified."

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he had no reply to make to the personal allusions of the Senator from Indiana. He did not know what he might have been had he lived in former days. But he knew that now he was no traitor—no sympathizer with treason; and his associates were not those who labored day and night to assail every man that was supporting the country. He thought the Senator had not the right to speak for the soldier as regarded this bill. The soldiers were every day expressing their delight at the measure. The Senator also assailed Massachusetts for failure to respond to the calls for troops. Massachusetts had furnished 3,700 more men than were called for, and yet that Senator came here and repeated the slang of the Copperheads of his State, who spent their venom at the brave old Commonwealth. But that Senator could not reach Massachusetts by his assaults.

Mr. TURPIE said he had a right to speak for the soldier, and he would speak for the Western volunteers, who hated Secessionists and hated Yankees just as much. The Senator had said that he could not reach Massachusetts. God forbid he ever should reach her or set foot on her soil! The Senator from Massachusetts by his speeches was making the rebels believe that there was a party at the North hostile to the Government; and he was doing the dirty work of the scavenger for the rebels.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) said the evil of our times was that we were governed too much by particular and not by general laws, and the Senator from Indiana had indulged himself much as to particulars, finding fault with details. In times like this we should be governed by general principles, and give such power to the Government as would give it aim and force in its action.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke at length against the bill. It destroyed rather than preserved the Government, taking away power from the States and giving it to the President. To-day we had a rebellion stronger than when it first commenced. To-day we had a divided North and a united South—brought about by Congress and the Executive. He was sorry to see the party in power, in conducting this war, attempting to carry out party dogmas, and interfering with the institutions of the States. If a policy had been pursued, preserving strictly the rights of the States, and had it been shown that this was not a war against any domestic institution, he believed there would have been counter revolutions in the South; and if the policy of the Government had not been changed, and the President had resisted the pressure against him, he believed there would have been peace to-day. He denied that the South was a unit. There were true and loyal men there. If it was unit, then the Government might as well stop the war; for it never could subjugate that people. That Government was the best which most promoted the happiness of its people, and the thing we called Slavery was nothing but a form of Government for a class of beings whose happiness, comfort and well-being had been promoted to a greater extent than the same race had ever enjoyed before in any other country on the face of the globe. If we would look on this thing as a means of Christianizing this race, and fitting them for Christianizing and civilizing their own people in their native land, there would be less holy horror.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill, made a report on the amendment concerning the tax on banks, which was concurred in. The report provides for a tax of 1 per cent. on all circulation below the scale proposed by the House, and 2 per cent. on all above, and one-fourth of one per cent. on deposits.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred certain correspondence concerning foreign mediation, reported, with the unanimous approval of the Committee, concurrent resolutions concerning foreign mediation or intervention during the present rebellion.

Mr. CARLILE concluded his remarks. Referring to many of the bills passed by Congress, he said they evidently tended towards despotism. He asked that the people should not be alarmed, when they saw in a leading paper of the party in power such a telegram as he saw in the New-York Tribune about the Connecticut Copperheads, saying that there was "a limit to the forbearance of the Administration." He warned the Administration that there was a limit to the forbearance of the people. And he was astonished, when he saw in Gen. BURNSIDE's testimony before the War Committee, that he said, concerning his attack on Fredericksburgh, "that when he had lost as many men as his orders required, he suspended the attack." Who was it that gave orders how many men should be killed in an attack?

Mr. HOWARD explained that that was not Gen. BURNSIDE's, but Gen. HOOKER's testimony, and the language did not bear the construction that the Senator attempted to put on it.

Mr. HICKS, of Maryland, (Union,) said he came here as a hearer; but thought he should not be doing his duty to the loyal State he represented in part, did he not say a word to extremists on both sides of the Chamber. If they did not cease their criminations and recriminations, the consequences would be ruinous. The range of these discussions had been so wide as to trouble him. Here was a party on one side, charging the other with being the cause of this war, or of having conducted it improperly. He knew that Northern extremists had said many provoking things. But it was only a war of words. He would go back to the beginning of our troubles. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and down to the Charleston Convention, and to the time when the traitors left the Senate. The extremists of the South had long been trying to set up a separate Government. He charged on the extreme Southern men, that they were the cause of this war. He was not a Republican, and he thanked God he never was a Democrat. He belonged to no party but the Union party, and he wanted to hear of no other party. He intended to support the Government in all its measures to put down the rebellion. He had no conscientious scruples about holding slaves. But if it was necessary, he would let them go.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked if he thought it was necessary.

Mr. HICKS said by no manner of means, and he would fight against any attempt to take his slaves away by force. He appealed to the Senators to come together to save the Union. He was willing to fight [illegible]. He referred at some length to the attempt to take the State of Maryland out of the Union, and justified the arrests made by the President at that time, and believed that those arrests saved Maryland. He thought that the time for such arrests had gone by.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said the Constitution was his only guide—the Constitution we had sworn to support. He differed from some of the views of his colleagues respecting Maryland. He saw no hope in the dark gloom that shrouded about him. He looked upon this bill as the most odious and despotic he had ever read. He regarded the policy now pursued as tending to destroy all the bonds which bound the Union together. He had opposed this policy, and he gloried in his record. For this course he had been denounced and misrepresented by a hired and venal Press. But his career here was almost ended. He warned the Senators that, to introduce the question of emancipation into his State, was to introduce revolution. Through and by the action of this Congress the value of slave property was destroyed in that State. Yet there was a bill in the other House proposing to give Maryland ten millions for her slave property. His advice to his State would be to spit upon the insult. If it was attempted to turn loose thousands of these ignorant semi-barbarians to compete with the white citizens of that State, it would raise an insurrection. He wanted no hypocritical canting devil to come to his State preaching philanthropy and equality to these people. If these negroes were thus to be set free, he wanted them to be taken away. Let them go to their near of kin. He saw no bright future for the State of Maryland. Deceit, hypocrisy and politics seemed to have combined to break down that State.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for a reorganization of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the purchase of the Stevens' battery.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke at length against the Conscription bill, contending it was dangerous to the liberties of a free people, though he would be willing to vote for it as a war measure if he had confidence in the Administration.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in the course of his remarks, referring to the Senator from Maryland justifying the arrests while he was Governor of that State, He declared, that if he (POWELL) was Governor of a loyal State, he would resist every arrest of that kind; and no citizen should be arrested without warrant of law, unless it was done over the bayonets of the militia of the State.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union) asked, if as the Governor of the State the Senate would judge of the legality of an arrest, and a call out of the militia to resist the Federal Government.

Mr. POWELL said he would claim the right to decide that the arrest of any citizen, without warrant of law, was against the Constitution. If any citizen had violated the law, he would give the President all the power of the State to aid in his arrest.

Mr. SHERMAN asked if the Senator would not justify the Government if it had killed the men who burned the bridges, thus committing an act of war.

Mr. POWELL said if they were taken in the act of conflict, it would be an act of war, and they might have been killed, but never after they were arrested, unless tried.

Mr. SHERMAN said all the complaint of the Senator seemed to be that the Government did not execute these men; and there he (SHERMAN) agreed with him exactly.

Mr. POWELL said he had heard that the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. HICKS,) while Governor, had recommended this very bridge-burning.

Mr. HICKS said that the report was false. He had often denied it.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to reorganize the Post-office Department. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill further to regulate the proceedings in prize cases, and to amend the acts of Congress in relation thereto.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed the bill at length. He contended that the bill had no limitation as to the power of the President to call out men in any particular district. He feared that the bill would be used for political purposes. Even now regiments were sent home to New-Hampshire to control the elections. He referred to the President's house and the War Department being guarded by sentinels. Everywhere there was evidence of armed force; and he feared liberty might leave the country forever. At first the Western troops had no babies. But since the President issued his Proclamation of Emancipation we had had no successes. That proclamation was disastrous to the army. By its withdrawal the President could get all the men he needed in thirty days, and they would be invincible.

Mr. GRIMES said the President's Proclamation had had just the opposite effect from what was claimed with the soldiers from Iowa. It was hailed with joy by the soldiers of Iowa.

Mr. RICHARDSON said we had had no victories since.

Mr. GRIMES asked what the Senator called Stones River, Pea Ridge, Hartsville and Arkansas Post?

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if the Senator from Illinois meant to say that the Western troops had not fought well since the Proclamation. That would be the inference.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not mean that; but they had lost no battles before that.

Mr. POWELL said many officers had resigned on that account.

Mr. WILKINSON said he had been informed by a Kentucky Colonel that it made no difference with Kentucky troops.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the bill. He said under it the President could call out every free negro, and let loose slaves upon the rebels. If that was the policy, 1000 men would rise to protect helpless children and women.

At 11.40 the Senate commenced voting on Mr. BAYARD's motion to postpone the bill. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 35.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, exempting persons of religious scruples. Rejected—9 against 32.

The amendments of the House were concurred in, and so the bill passed.

At 12½ the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made an unfavorable report on the credentials of ALVIN HAWKINS, claiming a seat as Representative from the Ninth District of Tennessee.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill for an additional number of Major and Brigadier-Generals. The report agrees to appoint thirty of the former and seventy-five of the latter. The House proviso is also modified, so that the officers to be appointed under the act shall be selected from those conspicuous for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the line of duty.

The report was adopted.

The House took up the report from the Committee of the Whole on the bill containing the amendments to the Internal Tax bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) corrected a report in the New-York papers that Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, had moved an amendment reducing the tax on whisky to 10 cents. That amendment was not offered by Mr. COLFAX, who at that time was in the Chair. Mr. COX stated that he would stagger under the responsibility himself.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for the Tax bill amendments which were yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole, it being the same, with a very few comparatively unimportant amendments.

The House, by six majority, refused to alter the tax on ready-made clothing from 1 to 3 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) ineffectually moved to strike out the section relating to contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin or bullion. The vote was 61 against 63.

The next section, declaring all contracts, loans, or sales of gold and silver coin, not made in accordance with this act, wholly void, is retained—a motion to strike it out being defeated by a vote of 49 against 70.

An amendment was adopted that the pay of Assessors shall not exceed $2,500.

The bill then passed. It retains the section that private banks, owned by individuals or families, that do not declare dividends, shall pay 3 per centum on their gains and profits just like public banks.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. Adopted.

In this bill $700,000 is appropriated for a floating dry dock at New-York, if, after examination and survey, the Secretary of the Navy shall deem it expedient.

The clause relative to the appointment of Midshipmen was stricken out, as the subject is to be provided for in another bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, made a report on the Post-office reform bill, which was adopted.

The Senate nonconcurred in the amendment giving the soldiers franking privileges, and on the money-order system, and the House receded from them.

The House nonconcurred in the Senate's provisions changing Post-master's commissions into salaries, and requiring postage on magazines to be prepaid by their publishers, and the Senate receded from them.

The other provisions of the bill, establishing a free carrier system, and making uniform letter and newspaper rate of postage, &c., were all agreed to by both Houses.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bank duty clause of the Finance bill, made a report thereon, which, after explanations by him, was adopted by the House.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

No conclusion was reached, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M., and went into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) took the ground that the man who impairs the strength and efficiency of the Executive to any extent impairs the war in which we are now engaged. The war is greater than the President and Congress together. Woe to the set of men who oppose it. He alluded to the action of the opposition last night in meeting the indemnity and habeas corpus bill not with argument but with parliamentary tactics, to test the physical endurance of the House as outrageous. He did not question the integrity of the gentlemen on the other side—but for himself he belonged [illegible] treason because a Republican could not be a traitor. He denied that the people had passed any condemnation on the Republicans in the late elections. He referred to the reelection of BEN. F. WADE to the Senate of the United States from the State of Ohio as a proud and patriotic defiance to all opponents of the war. He said that the Republicans were willing and anxious to submit all the great political issues of the day to the people for their verdict.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wished to put on file a collection of evidence to show that he had been grossly misrepresented as to a proposition he (VALLANDIGHAM) submitted in February 1861. He denied that that proposition was designed to create separate nationalities. It was only an arrangement for the several States in the Electoral College and Senate of the United States, within the Union, and under the Constitution, to protect the smaller States from the possible aggressions of the larger ones.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that nothing his colleague could produce could deprive the proposition of an interpretation different from what he (BINGHAM) had given it.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said that no designation or interpretation could give to his (VALLANDIGHAM's) proposition any other meaning than what it contained.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, after alluding to the fact that no detailed report of the battle of Fair Oaks had been made, briefly recounted the movements of CASEY's Division, from the 5th of May until the battle of Fair Oaks, what loss it sustained from toil and exposure, and was halted amid swamps, about five miles from Richmond, entirely in the advance. That the left wing had crossed the Chickahominy while the right stood panting and impatient on the northern bank. That KEYES' Corps, consisting of CASEY's and COUCH's Divisions, were six or eight miles in advance of HEINTZELMAN's Corps, in an exposed and dangerous position; that KEYES, an able and experienced officer remonstrated at this. CASEY's Division occupied the front line, and so hazardous was it considered, that two days before the fight baggage, wagons and stores were taken to the rear. He referred to the storm of Friday, which the enemy supposed would prevent the crossing of the right wing or the retreat of the left. That CASEY's Division had but 5,000 men fit for duty, while the enemy marched from 30,000 to 40,000 against him. HILL and LONGSTREET's Divisions to attack in front, HUGER to flank on the left, and SMITH to fall on the right. That CASEY's men held the ground for three hours, without being reinforced, when they fell back on the second line, where COUCH's and some of HEINTZELMAN's forces yielded in less time than did CASEY's. That the rebels had planned the battle to capture KEYES' Corps, and destroy the left wing, but CASEY's obdurate resistance prevented the time so that SUMNER crossed, night came on, and the army was saved. That the front line and every rod of the retreat was covered with rebel dead after our own gallant men fell where the sleepers are many, but with their backs on the field, and their feet to the foe. That nearly one-third of CASEY's men were killed and wounded—a larger proportion than any other division had sustained in a single battle during the war. He spoke of the dispatch of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that the division broke "unaccountably and discreditably," that he never had and never could say an unkind word of Gen. MCCLELLAN. CASEY's Division at that time, as did the whole Army of the Potomac, yielded to him their admiration, but he confided too closely in those who had his confidence. That there were wicked, almost treasonable, hatred amongst some of the professional Generals of military education. That MCCLELLAN, of necessity, could not be in the fight, and knew nothing personally of CASEY's troops. That his dispatch must have been on information from a rival General, who was himself not in the fight. That he could not see KEYES, or CASEY, or any of his brigadiers, before sending his dispatch. "Some officers of high rank were opposed to KEYES' Corps and CASEY's Division. Gen. MCCLELLAN did not partake of that feeling. Neither did the two Generals of his staff, MARCY and WILLIAMS, high-minded and noble men. Then spoke of the Division being ordered to the Chickahominy, where, without tents, without blankets, without food, and without murmuring, they lay down on the banks of that deadly stream. That MCCLELLAN, after viewing the battle-field, modified his report—admitting that a portion of the Division had behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, "reserving it to a future time to designate what portion had done its duty." Then referred to their conduct at the battle of White Oak Swamp Bridge; of their services as a rear guard; that they crossed the last stream, and "destroyed the last bridge which separated" them from the enemy. Then spoke of the gallant dead at Fair Oaks—among them Col. BAILY, Col. BROWN, and Major VAN VALKENBURGH—so truthfully alluded to in CASEY's report, "as a brave, discreet, and energetic," a brother of the distinguished member of this House, his constituent from New-York. Honorable in their lives, their death was noble. That the Army of the Potomac never afterward occupied beyond CASEY's first line; alluded to the report of Gen. JOHNSTON and Southern papers describing CASEY's resistance as brave, obstinate and bloody; one from the Charleston Mercury that there may have been 40,000 or 50,000 Yankees engaged, but nothing proves it but their obstinate resistance and our heavy losses. While the history of centuries is being crowded into days, hours and moments, he felt it his duty that the record of the House should bear justice to the bravery and devotion of a gallant Division, who deserve well of their country.

Mr. VAN WYCK then alluded to the report of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, lately published, which shows that for the first three hours of battle, he was not near the fight. He admits CASEY's Division held the ground for over three hours, and during that time were driven only three-fourths of a mile, while the same enemy, in less than two hours, drove COUCH and KEARNEY, and [illegible] 11,000 men, three-fourths of a mile further; that he knew these 11,000 men could not withstand the "overwhelming masses of the enemy," for he sent to SUMNER for assistance. He denounced as false that there were any men bayoneted and shot inside CASEY's shelter-tents than, outside; that HEINTZELMAN must have known, if he knew anything, of the battle, that CASEY's regiments were in line before the enemy came upon them in force; that the official reports of CASEY and KEYES contradict him. Yet he puts them aside, and inserts the unofficial and anonymous statements of some obscure officer.

One of his own division commanders contradicts him. KEARNEY, in his report of the battle, said: "As it was, CASEY's division held its line of battle for more than three hours; and the execution done upon the enemy was shown by the number of rebel dead left upon the field after the enemy had held possession of it upward of twenty-four hours."

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed the Republican party and its measures. He denied that the Democrats were or ever had been disloyal. They were the only Union party in the country and always had been. They are the only party who are fighting abolitionism and secessionism, which are alike despicable. The people of his State would fight to the last drop of their blood for the restoration of the Union and the vindication of the Constitution, but they do not think that this should be a war for the abolition of Slavery. The Democracy of Illinois have always been in the ascendency, when not cheated. If the Republicans seek to inaugurate trouble in Illinois, and come out of it second best, they will have themselves only to thank for it.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) defended New-England from the suggestions and unjustifiable attacks which had been made upon her character and policy, and eloquently spoke of the sacrifices and perils the Puritans endured. In England they might have enjoyed the tranquility of despotism, but they left the scenes and associations of childhood to pray in the wilderness as the spirit moved them. They preferred to the royalty of England the favor of the King of Kings. They had, as he argued, the character to fit them to be the founders of an empire, namely, firmness, prudence, courage, prophetic sagacity and unfaltering trust in God. He claimed that we owed to them a great debt for personal liberty. He knew they had their weaknesses and superstitions, but he claimed that they apprehended the dawning light, and wove the golden threads into a great political fabric. Therefore, we should be to their faults a little blind. He also claimed that the germ of the Union of these States was found in the confederation of the New-England colonies, with its checks, balances and protection. He then alluded to her continued love of liberty and her never-varying patriotism.

Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) argued that the theory of the Government condemned the usurpations of the Executive. He then opposed the Confiscation bill and the President's Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that they had aggravated the war, and been the means of costing the country more blood and treasure than any other acts since the commencement of the rebellion.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, replied to former speeches of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, saying that the consistency of his colleague, in opposing every measure for the suppression of the rebellion, was a jewel—whether worn honestly or not, he (BLAKE) would not say. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) claimed to be honest. So did JUDAS, but yet betrayed his Divine Master. SAUL also claimed to be honest while committing great crimes—so did his colleague. Mr. BLAKE then quoted from what he claimed to be a speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's in favor of the South.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—It is a false report of my speech.

Mr. BLAKE denied this, and advised his colleague to keep cool.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I cannot keep cool when such a falsehood is uttered. I want no more forgeries.

Mr. BLAKE—It is not a forgery.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—It is nothing else.

Mr. BLAKE further quoted from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's speeches to show that his colleague held doctrines of resolution and secession such as South Carolina claimed, and upon which the rebels were now acting. He would also remark that his colleague's speech at Newark was as bold a declaration of treason as was ever published. A man who expressed such sentiments should not hold a seat here.

A question of veracity was here raised between Mr. BLAKE and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as to what Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said in a meeting of the Ohio delegation several years ago.

This brought out Messrs. PENDLETON, COX and ASHLEY in explanation.

Mr. BLAKE proceeded to argue his colleague's consistency in favoring rebellion and persistent efforts to form a Confederacy with New-England left out in the cold, in accordance with the desires of the great bull-dog JEFF. DAVIS, and which were favored by every sympathizing cur in the Free States.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM referred to the Washington Globe to show that while he was there correctly reported, that the paper from Mr. BLAKE quoted entirely misrepresent him. He then charged that Mr. BLAKE was expelled from his seat in the Ohio State Senate for misconduct.

Mr. BLAKE replied, that was not true.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM could not condescend to get down to the low level of his colleague.

Mr. BLAKE trusted in God that his colleague would never come nearer to him than he now was.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM continued his remarks.

Mr. BLAKE interrupted him with the question: "Will my friend yield the floor?"

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I am not your friend.

Mr. BLAKE—I am glad you are not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM referred to the speech in question to show that he, at that time, declared himself a Union man, with Union States principles. Had his advice been followed in the North, the South and the West, this country would never have been involved in civil war.

Mr. STEVENS spoke in favor of the resolutions heretofore introduced by him, declaring that the Union must be preserved, and remain one and indivisible forever, etc.

Several gentlemen obtained permission to print their speeches.

The House, at 12¼, adjourned.

The Indiana Legislature.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MINORITY—LEGISLATION BLOCKED, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Commercial has a special dispatch from Indianapolis, which says that the withdrawal of the Republican members from the Indiana House of Assembly on Wednesday last will probably put an end to further legislation in that State for this session. But two of the minority were in the hall this afternoon. The cause of the withdrawal is stated to be an attempt to pass an unconstitutional measure, and to strip the Governor of all military power.

The Kentucky House of Assembly yesterday voted on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. [illegible] the report by a decided vote, but [illegible] copies of the resolutions.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

The Sumter at Liverpool.

Mr. Mason's Speech at the Lord Mayor's Dinner.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Immense Naval Preparations at Cherbourg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, from Queenstown on the 15th of February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Cunard screw-steamer Kedar would also leave Liverpool for New-York early on the morning of the 18th—the Africa being unable to take all the cargo which had been engaged for the China.

The China arrived at Queenstown at 4½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, and reached Liverpool about 6 P. M. on the 13th. She reports that twenty-six hours after leaving New-York, the intermediate shaft was found to be fractured, rendering it necessary to disconnect the screw and to proceed under canvass. Subsequently, the shaft was reversed—end to end—and on the fourth day after breaking down, one engine was got to work, and the remainder of the passage was made in this way.

The Kangaroo reached Liverpool about 11 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th.

The steamer Gibraltar (formerly the pirate Sumter) arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, from Gibraltar.

The English journals have little to say on American affairs.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks that a war which goes on without fighting, or which consists in abortive expeditions, resultless battles, and objectless marches, is not at all interesting to a strategist or to a soldier, and the American civil war is rapidly arriving at that status.

The address prepared by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in response to the contributions for the relief of the distress received by the ship George Griswold, from New-York, was to be publicly presented to the commander of that vessel, in the Concert Room of St. George's Hall, on the 16th of February. Some of the leading men of Liverpool were expected to take part in the proceedings, and a gratifying demonstration was looked for.

The Liverpool mass meeting, for the adoption of an address in support of President LINCOLN's Emancipation policy, was to be held at the Amphitheatre in that town on the 19th of February.

La France (the organ of the Empress) says:

"One point mooted in the correspondence of the French Minister at Washington, is, that it is necessary to the continuance of the cultivation of cotton that hostilities should be suspended between the present month and the end of March. If, in this letter, says the Emperor's Representative, in a dispatch dated the 18th November last, peace has not become a probability, the culture of cotton will cease, and it is impossible to say whether it will ever be resumed."

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, the subject of harbors of refuge was debated. The Duke of Somerset, on behalf of the Government, expressed a desire that existing works should be finished before the nation embarked in any more expense, and he gave it as his opinion that these harbors would not do so much as was expected to diminish the number of wrecks.

Inquiries were made in both Houses as to whether it was true that the notorious REDPATH, whose extensive defalcations to the Great Northern Railway Company will be well remembered, had been granted a ticket of leave. Ministers said the report was true—REDPATH having earned his ticket by good conduct. He was not allowed to leave the colony to which he was transported, but was living in his own house, being maintained by an allowance of £300 a year from his wife.

In the House of Commons leave was granted to bring in a bill to extend for a further period the Union Relief Aid act, passed last session for the alleviation of the distress in Lancashire. In the debate upon the question, Mr. COBDEN stated his belief, that if the war in America continued, the condition of the cotton manufacturing districts would be much more serious than it had been already.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Sir L. PALK gave notice that on Friday, the 20th, he should move the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the best means of obtaining a permanent supply of cotton for the future; (hear, hear,) and that he would also call the attention of the House to the long continuance of the American struggle, and move that in the opinion of the House, under the circumstances, union appearing to be impracticable, it is expedient that the Government should offer mediation between the contending parties. [Hear, hear.]

The first division of the session on a mere local question took place and the Ministerial side were defeated by a vote of 113 to 73.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duty on cigars to 5s. ℔ lb., on snuff to 4s. 3d. ℔ lb., and on other manufactured tobacco, to 4s. ℔ lb., and to permit unmanufactured tobacco to be manufactured into Cavendish or Negrohead, which is to be at a duty of 3s. 6d. ℔ lb.

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, on the 12th February, sent in his resignation as Ordnance Engineer to the War Department. The Times says that the resignation was, we believe, as unexpected as it was unwelcome to the War Office. It has nothing to do with the forthcoming experimental trials between the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, and Sir WILLIAM only retires that he may attend more closely to the extensive works of the Elswick Ordnance Company, which was incompatible with his functions as official Ordnance Engineer. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG [illegible]

The Conservatives are jubilant at having successively carried several elections—particularly that at Devonport, where Dock-yard influence was very great—against the Liberal candidates.

The Prince of Wales had been formerly presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company, London, and suitably acknowledged the compliment. Great preparations were being made to give an imposing reception to his affianced bride on her passage through London, and a [illegible]

squadron of men-of-war was under orders to proceed from Chatham to the Nore to salute and escort the steamer which was to convey the royal bride to England.

The Bishop of Oxford was said to be seriously ill.

The Post-office authorities had given notice of the suspension of the postal service with Mexico via the United States.

A great fire at Newcastle on Tyne had destroyed the extensive leather manufactory of RICHARDSON & Co. The damage is estimated at £50,000 sterling.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand of over twenty-two millions of francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted of seventy millions.

In the Corps Legislatif, after all the paragraphs had been debated, and the various propositions of the left rejected, the entire address was finally agreed to by the Chamber.

The Paris Temps, of the 12th of July, says:

"Some arrests have been made, to-day, in consequence of intended demonstrations by a portion of the public school students in honor of Poland. Some 1,200 or 1,500 young people, belonging to the Normal schools, and to the Faculties of Jurisprudence and Medicine, participated in the demonstrations when leaving the public lectures. [illegible] intended to visit the hotel of Prince CZARTORYSKI, and it appears that, while on his way thither, the cry of 'Poland for ever' was raised. Public order was not disturbed."

The Temps expresses a hope that the youths arrested will not long be kept in confinement.

On the Bourse, on the 13th, Rentes closed at [illegible].

There is no news of importance in regard to the Polish insurrection.

A band of 2,000 insurgents had occupied Diblonka, upon the frontier of Lublin.

The statement that the insurgents under LANGIEWICZ had suffered considerable losses proved exaggerated. His chief force, consisting of 5,000 men, was posted in the mountains of Krzyz.

The Austrian Government had prohibited the exportation and carriage of arms and warlike stores across the frontier to Russia.

The Russian and Prussian Governments showed great irritation against the Austrian Press, on account of the sympathy it was manifesting for the Poles.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Immense Preparations of France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The following is a precise enumeration of the ships-of-war which are under orders to sail from Cherbourg to Mexico, and of the troops they are to carry: The screw ship of the line *Jean-Bart*, with 1,000 men of the 7th Regiment of the Line, 20 horses, and four carriages. The screw ship of the line *Turenne*, with the remainder of the 7th Regiment of the Line, 1,000 men, 20 horses, three carriages, together with 12 men and 20 mules of the wagon-train. The screw ship of the line *Tilsit*, with the 1st battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, 394 men; 18th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, 212 men; 20th Chasseurs-à-pied, 209 men; 51st of the Line, 86 men; [illegible] of the Line, [illegible] men; [illegible] of the Line, 1[illegible] men; 12th Chasseurs, 30 men; 3d Artillery, 36 men; 5th Hussars, 20 men; 1 orderly officer, and 1 horse. The steam transport *Rhône*—3d Regiment of the Line, 120 men; 20th, 60 men; 12th Chasseurs-à-cheval, 25 men; 5th Hussars, 11 men; regiment of Artillery of the Guard, 3 men and 8 horses; 7th Regiment of Artillery, 42 men and 39 horses; 11th Regiment of Artillery, 1 man and 7 horses; 3d squadron of Artillery Train, 5 men and 7 horses; 4th squadron of Wagon Train, 70 men, 179 mules, and 10 apprentice farriers. The steam transport *Eure*—99th Regiment of the Line, 48 men; 1st battalion Chasseurs-à-pied, 203 men; squadron of Wagon Train, 55 men and 60 mules; 5th squadron of Wagon Train, 60 men, 142 mules, 1 carriage; and 1st company Army Works Corps, 60 men. The *Turenne* and the *Eure* sailed on the 6th of February, and the *Rhône* on the 8th. The following are the departures from Toulon:—The *Wagram* sailed for Oran to convey to Mexico a battalion of the 1st Foreign Regiment, and a battalion of Zouaves, altogether about 1,100 men. The screw ship-of-the-Line *St. Louis* is to receive an equal number belonging to the 3d battalion of the Foreign Regiment, and some privates of the 2d and 3d Zouaves, going to join their regiments in Mexico. These ships embarked at Toulon the 17th Regiment-of-the-Line, to replace the Foreign Regiment, in the province of Oran. The screw transport *Finisterre* has likewise sailed from Toulon for Algiers, to receive soldiers belonging to various regiments, amounting to 400 men, and as many horses.

The Latest Mexican News at Paris.

Correspondence London Herald.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Feb. 13.

Although the advices from Mexico published by the *Moniteur* show that the reports published in Mr. REUTER's New-York telegrams were utterly devoid of foundation, the public is not satisfied at finding that the army has made not the slightest advance since the previous mail. It must be said, however, that the expedition is so unpopular that there is a general disposition to put the worst construction on all the news that comes. Whether the Jecker Bonds, or a desire to establish a great French colony in Central America, were the first causes of the war, now matters very little. Having sent out a large army, the Government could not afford to recall it *re infecta*. A prolonged occupation will in any case be necessary, and Gen. FOREY is acting well and wisely in making all the preparations and taking all the precautions, the want of which led to the *fiasco* of the French last year before Puebla.

Unpopularity of the War.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Government journals very indignantly deny the truth of checks to the French forces before Puebla, which are reported in London on the strength of information from New-York. The *Nation* affirms that, whereas this news bears date Jan. 9, it has "precise information" down to the 19th, which enables it to give a positive denial to the statement. It must be admitted that all Mexican news *via* New-York is untrustworthy, but hitherto the *canards* coming that way have been favorable to the French. The *Moniteur* itself did not disdain to accept as "probable" the intelligence of the taking of Puebla which was rumored at New-York a month ago, and the minor official prints clung to that fable for a very long time. At the present time, although I agree with the French journals that the naked statement of 14,000 French troops having been beaten in the open fields by 10,000 Mexicans is incredible, yet I have no doubt that the Government is in possession of bad news, which it keeps back from the public. A pregnant proof of this is that the *Moniteur* not only gives no news from Mexico, but does not so much as announce the arrival of the Louisiana packet at St. Nazaire, which was known in Paris yesterday morning. As on former occasions, so much of the truth as cannot possibly be suppressed, will ooze out, little by little. It is significant that the *Nation* to-night puts back the contemplated siege of Puebla just one month. Hitherto the end of January has been assigned as the latest date for the attack. Now, the fact that a Government journal can say, after taking twenty-four hours' time for consideration, is that, "judging from the situation of our army, and according to the opinion of several superior officers, it was supposed that the works for the attack of Puebla might be begun toward the end of February, and that the army would arrive in Mexico about the end of March." This, from an optimist organ is clearly a very melancholy prospect. If the siege "works" are only to be "commenced" about the end of February, it is little better than a forlorn hope to anticipate that Puebla will be taken, and the city of Mexico also, before the end of March. The *Nation* admits that at Mexico the determination to resist to the utmost seems to be general, and it speaks of a project, in case of extremity, to lay the city under water, (which can be done by opening the sluices from the surrounding lakes,) and removing the seat of government to another State. The success of such a desperate measure on the part of JUAREZ might render Mexico the Moscow of NAPOLEON III. No doubt, "if," as the *Nation* suggests, Gen. FOREY were not only to take Puebla, but to make prisoners of a great proportion of the fifteen or twenty thousand men which form the garrison, such a success might cool the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Mexico. But there is much virtue in this "if." The bad season when European troops can scarcely live, much less fight, in the climate of Mexico, begins in March and Gen. FOREY has little time indeed to lose. It will be remembered that by the last packet information was received of the French troops in Tampico having met with some reverses. It is now stated that Gen. FOREY, having need of the garrison, gave orders that Tampico should be evacuated, and that this "prudent measure was effected with perfect order." "Perfect order" is rather an ominous phrase, for it is one invariably used by a General when describing a retreat. Another excuse for abandoning Tampico is that the principal object in taking it was to get mules, and that "mules having now been found elsewhere," the occupation of the town had ceased to be useful. The French are going on as rapidly as possible with their railway from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, but they have to get all their materials from the United States. It is asserted, however, that the section to Soledad will be opened for traffic. The *Temps*, in an article which very clearly explains the "Monroe doctrine," or the settled determination of the Republic of the United States to resist any attempt of European sovereigns to introduce their system of government into any part of the American continent, shows to all Frenchmen capable of putting two and two together, that their Emperor, by his wild Mexican expedition, has raised a *casus belli* with the Saxon race in America, which will be assuredly taken up on the first opportunity.

The more France comes to understand the true bearing of the war in Mexico, the less she will like it. The Government knows this, and therefore keeps back the truth as long as possible. To suppress the diffusion of what M. JULES FAVRE said about Mexico was the great object of the recent campaign against the Press, which has made such an extraordinary commotion. That object has been to a great extent attained. Even M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN thought it prudent, while apparently defying the Government to prosecute him, to skip over Mexico in his series of commentaries upon the debates. A fact which ought to be generally known is, that the *Moniteur des Communes*, an official journal which is circulated in every one of the 37,000 communes of France, contained a full report of M. BILLAULT's speech on Mexico, and not one word of what M. JULES FAVRE said. This is a sample of the way in which the French Government "guides" universal suffrage, and teaches the sovereign people to [illegible] a question.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

Commissioner Mason at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

From the London News.

The following is a full report of the speech of Mr. MASON at the Lord Mayor's dinner, Feb. 11:

If I did not feel deeply the obligations I am under to the honored chief magistrate of this city for permission to be present to-night, I should feel strongly disposed to pick a quarrel. His Lordship has not chosen to remember that here, in England, I am not considered of full age; that I am yet in my minority. The Government of England—we all know, honored from ages, and always a wise Government in its generation—has declared that the country which I represent beyond that broad water, has not yet attained years of discretion, and is not capable of managing its own affairs. (A laugh.) I say, therefore, that but for really being overwhelmed by the kind and generous manner in which I have been received by this honored company, and in the presence of your chief magistrate, I should have been disposed to say, in the language of a poet:

"You would scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

My Lord Mayor, I am a stranger in London—or, rather, I was a stranger; but I have learned since I came to London that none of English blood from my own Southern land are strangers among you. [Cheers.] I speak this from my heart—[cheers]—for I have been, by every circle in England and by every class of society, a welcome and an honored guest. [Cheers.] I return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness with which you have listened to a stranger. The day will come—[great cheering]—it is not far off—when the relationship between that Government, which is now in its infant fortune, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance. [Renewed cheers.] My country is the unrivaled producer of the great staple of the world; and I say the relations—commercial, doubtless political, certainly social—between my honored countrymen and the people of London, will before long be of the most intimate character. [Cheers.]

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

When the Mayor of New-York invited the Prince of Wales to take that city in his way, the letter from the Foreign Office, accepting his invitation, was addressed to him as "His Excellency." The Americans concluded that we did not know on this side the precise character of that functionary. It is quite possible they may not know themselves how utterly unpolitical a personage the Lord Mayor of the city of London is, and how little all the rest of the world has to say in his proceedings. On Wednesday His Lordship and the Lady Mayoress gave a dinner to the Aldermen and the Common Councilmen of certain Wards, and, as usual, asked all sorts of celebrities to meet. There were 250 guests altogether, and our more fastidious readers will ask themselves what proportion of so numerous a company could be very distinguished. Among others, and paired very oddly with the Mayor of Quebec, was Mr. MASON, the Commissioner from the Confederate States. "He has come to this country," says the Lord Mayor, "on important public business," and as such his Lordship conceives himself at liberty to "give him a hearty welcome to his official residence." Thus far it is impossible to deny this liberty, unless we are to curtail very seriously the limits of civic hospitality. Mr. MASON is a "lion," and "lions" are a privileged class in this country. No reception is good for anything without a "lion." If Gen. BUTLER, or NANA SAHIB, or the King of Dahomy were at large in this metropolis, he would be asked out every night. Who could object to meet Mr. MASON? When a distinguished prelate was asked by the great man of his new See whether he would object to meet his Roman Catholic rival in it, he replied that he would not object to meet a certain person whose name we cannot mention as freely as he did. When a statesman was asked if he would object to meet somebody who had been abusing him very scurrilously in a newspaper, he answered that he should like nothing so much as to hear what the gentleman had to say, and talk over their differences. Any of the two hundred and fifty who sat down to dinner in the Egyptian Hall would have thought the mere presence of Mr. MASON an addition to the attraction of the evening. Where else can you see such men, if you are not allowed to see them at the Mansion House? They cannot show themselves publicly. Photographs are apt to be without expression. The pictorial papers are not uniformly successful, and, indeed, often give no individual character. So the Lord Mayor supplies a public want when he asks a "lion" of any species to his table.

But then there arises the question, is he to give the "lion" an opportunity of roaring? Perhaps it follows in strict logic, from the above line of defence, that he is; for the public expects to hear as well as see, and at the Zoological gardens the feeders poke up the carnivora and work on their impatience while giving them their dinner. We do not deny that in this case it added to the exhibition, and the 250 distinguished guests can reply to anybody who boasts of having seen Mr. MASON, that they have not only seen, but also heard him. But theories are not always to be carried out to their full extent, and the theory of a "lion" admits of some restrictions. The result shows it. The Lord Mayor drew the "lion," and the "lion" roared with a vengeance. In fact, Mr. MASON availed himself of the opportunity to say at the Mansion House what he had not been permitted to say at the Foreign Office, or upon any official occasion. He tells the whole world, of course without any contradiction, that he has had such a welcome, and so much honor in every circle here and in every class of society, that he becomes thereby assured of ultimate recognition for the Confederate States, and a close and intimate alliance between them and this country. He goes on, of course, to talk about "staples," to which he is quite welcome, but the real gist of his speech is, that he is told the Confederates are in their infancy, and will shortly come of age, and then will be recognized. This is going far ahead of the real state of affairs. Recognition, as has been repeatedly proved in these columns, is not a question of time, of a minority and a majority, but of real and existing facts. When the Federals find themselves obliged to leave the Confederates in quiet possession of their States, it will be time to discuss the question of recognition, but not until then. As it is, Mr. MASON has received no assistance or encouragement in this country except from those gentlemen who, like the Lord Mayor, are under no responsibility to weigh their words, and keep their predilections to themselves. It is a sad pity, but we cannot help Lord Mayors doing very much what they please, and there is nobody in this country who can. There are people who are privileged to say and almost do whatever comes in their heads. Kings, Queens and Princes have been brought into good order, but the Lord Mayor is still at large. Unfortunately, this is not always understood abroad; but we beg to assure the Americans on both sides the Potomac that what is said or done by the Lord Mayor is considered here, not exactly insignificant or indifferent, but really as beginning and ending in the Mansion House. That edifice is the very "Temple of License," and we must take its oracles as they come, and make the best of them, even if we have a misgiving now and then as to the orthodoxy of the inspiration.

The Cotton Distress.

From the London News.

The general statistics of the Cotton Distress, now first collected and published by the Manchester Central Committee, reveal to us the full proportions of the evil which English benevolence, aided by all the administrative skill which Lancashire can supply, has for twelve months been striving to mitigate. In 180 relief districts, and in one or two scattered localities, extending over 28 Poor-law Unions in the Cotton Districts, 534,[illegible] persons, out of a total population of 2,014,116, are returned as cotton operatives. Of these, 226,139 were wholly out of work in the last week of January; 159,537 being on short time, while 148,[illegible] were fully employed. In the same week the Boards of Guardians expended £15,612 in out-door relief to 222,046 persons, of whom 128,[illegible] went to the Relief Committees to receive further aid. Over and above this terrible number, 235,743 persons were dependent upon the Committees alone, which expended, in the week above referred to, £30,474. There are 30,0[illegible] men, 22,07[illegible] boys and 42,011 women and girls at work in various schools and classes. The lowest amount to which incomes were made up was 1s. 4½d., at Blue Pits; the highest at 3s. 4d., at Hurst; the average being 2s. 2d. The estimated loss of wages in the last week in January was £172,012. Four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six persons, or *rather more than one in five of the whole population, are thus dependent upon some form of public charity*, which supplies something above £55,000 to fill up the gap made by the loss of £170,000. In other words, to meet the expenses of food, fire, clothing, rent and all incidental outlay, a family which once had a guinea now has seven shillings.

The British Government and the Alabama.

VIEWS OF LORD STANLEY, M. P.

From the London Star, Feb. 10.

Yesterday evening the Juridical Society held its ordinary meeting at No. 4 St. Martin's-place, under the Presidency of Lord STANLEY, M. P. The subject for discussion was "The Foreign Enlistment Act and the *Alabama*."

Mr. W. KEAN initiated the discussion by reading an elaborate paper, in which he explained the duties of neutrals to nations which were at war with other Powers. Adverting to the case of the *Alabama*, he expressed his regret that that vessel had not been detained. The excuse for not detaining her was that it was a surprise, but this excuse was not so satisfactory as it ought to have been. The complaints of Mr. ADAMS had been verified by the result. The commission the vessel bore prevented her being used as against ourselves. We could not seize her on the high seas. Such a seizure would be practically equivalent to declaring war against the Confederate States. He understood Mr. ADAMS had made a claim on the British Government for compensation on account of the property which the *Alabama* had destroyed. This claim certainly was of a novel character, and it could not be listened to, for the British Government had in no way connived at the escape of the vessel. And, besides, the damage she had done was too remote to be the cause for claiming compensation from us. If the vessel came voluntarily into our ports within the specified period we could seize her, and in such a case it was suggested that the Captain and crew should be made the subjects of a criminal prosecution.

The paper was ably written, and it was well received.

Mr. A. P. WHATELY denied that the vessel could be described as a privateer.

Mr. CLARK argued that there was nothing in the Foreign Enlistment Act which would have justified the Government in interfering with the vessel while she was building. He admitted, however, that those who manned her had rendered themselves liable to a criminal prosecution.

Mr. WESTLAKE thought that Mr. KEAN had laid too much stress on the innocence of the intentions of the Government respecting the vessel. He agreed with him in thinking that the damage she had done was too remote to be the basis of a claim against us.

After some remarks from Mr. NASH and Mr. SHAW, Lord STANLEY said there were two points set specially before them in the able paper of Mr. KEAN. First, the question of the detention of the vessel; and, secondly, the prospective question of the prosecution of those concerned in fitting her out. Now, before any man undertook to determine those questions, he would require to know more than the meeting had the means of knowing. The question was more a question of fact than of law. A great deal would turn on the fact whether a ship in the process of building was to be supposed as being built for other than commercial purposes. That was a question of shipbuilding, and not a question of law. For instance, they might be reminded of the opium-smuggling ships. The builders of the vessels might suggest that the nature of the cargo did not require much stowage, and that the vessel might in form assimilate to a ship-of-war. Now as to the question of a prosecution: They all knew that one of the most difficult of things to prove was guilty knowledge. Those who had anything to do with the administration of justice knew how difficult it was to bring conclusive evidence against the receiver. That was generally done indirectly from some conversation the accused had with another person, by his efforts at concealment, or by his buying the articles stolen at an absurdly low price. There were similar difficulties in the case put before them. Strong suspicion did not constitute guilty knowledge. Credulity did not constitute guilty knowledge. A man might forget to make inquiries or he might imagine something was wrong and determine not to make them; but that would not constitute the offence of guilty knowledge. These considerations we urged on the minds of juries, and they would be weighed well in the minds of the law officers of the Crown before they recommended a prosecution. He made these remarks on the hypothesis that the law was as laid down in the paper, for that was a point on which he gave no opinion. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. KEAN.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. KEAN, in reply, said he would admit that technically it was correct to say that the *Alabama* was not a privateer.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and the meeting broke up.

A Revision of the International Maritime Code.

From the Shipping Gazette, Feb. 12.

It is rumored in political circles in Paris, that the Minister of Commerce, at a recent Ministerial Council held at the Tuileries, during a discussion on the American question, proposed that the French Government should exert its influence with the great Maritime Powers, to prevail on them to effect a general revision of the International Maritime Code, making the proposal of Mr. MARCY, in 1856, the basis of the proposed change. We are not informed how this proposal has been received, but the fact of its having been made at a Cabinet Council, and by a prominent member of the Imperial Government, is full of significance as to the views of that Government on this most important question. We need hardly say that the influence of the French Government, thrown into the scale with those who are endeavoring to secure the exemption of private property from capture at sea in war time, will aid most materially in securing this most desirable result. The Chambers of Commerce, here and on the Continent, who have taken up the question, will receive the announcement that they may possibly have an ally in the French Emperor, with extreme satisfaction. The parties to the Declaration of Paris are fully aware that it is an incomplete arrangement—that it goes too far, or not far enough, and that a surrender of maritime rights to the extent involved in the Declaration, demands, as a logical consequence, the immunity of the property of non-combatants, not contraband of war. This was the position assumed by Mr. MARCY in 1856, and his arguments in support of it are unanswerable. The American Government of that day were quite content to follow the example of the European Powers, and abolish privateering, provided the protection of peaceful and legitimate commerce in war time was guaranteed by the agreement of the Maritime States. A more reasonable proposition it is impossible to conceive. It was, however, rejected by Her Majesty's Government, for reasons with which our readers are fully acquainted, and the opportunity passed for effecting this most needful amendment in the code of international maritime law. If, however, it turns out that the French Government are really in earnest in the matter, and that the diplomatic agents of France have been instructed to address themselves to the various Governments to which they are accredited, to obtain the desired amendment, on the basis of Mr. MARCY's proposition, it may be hoped that the British Government will be induced to reconsider the resolution at which they are understood to have arrived on the question. If the influence of France is sufficient to procure the acquiescence of the other European States to a scheme for rendering maritime commerce exempt from injury or interference in war time, it is difficult to understand how England can resist the desired reform. On the expediency of the reform there is really no difference of opinion, among those who are acquainted with the effect of the operation of the existing law of maritime warfare upon the commerce of the world. The apprehension that any particular State may become involved in hostilities at sea, has the effect of at once transferring the carrying trade from the shipping of that State to the neutral flag, or of raising the rate of marine insurance to an extent incompatible with the advantageous prosecution of maritime ventures. British shipping has, within the past ten years, been placed in this untoward position, and the Federal States, at the present moment, are experiencing the effects of a law which, to do their Government justice, they have displayed a commendable readiness to aid in abolishing. We have no doubt whatever that the proposal of the French Government, if it be made, will meet with a warm response at Washington, and we should hope that in Europe it will be favorably entertained also. At all events, the movement of the Emperor in the matter may well afford encouragement to those, in this country and elsewhere, who are laboring to amend the International Code, to redouble their exertions.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

Proclamation of the Polish Provisional Government—The Cause of the Outbreak Defined.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTING AS A TEMPORARY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The vile usurping Government, maddened by the opposition of the victims of its oppression, has resolved to give them a final blow—to seize many thousands of their bravest and most ardent defenders, to cloth them in the hated Muscovite uniform, and to send them thousands of miles away to lasting misery and destruction. Poland is neither able nor willing to submit unresistingly to this crushing outrage, and an energetic opposition to it is alone consonant with her duty to posterity. Bands of brave and self-sacrificing youths, penetrated with an ardent love for their country, an unbending faith in the justice and aid of Heaven, have sworn to cast off the accursed yoke or die. Let the whole Polish nation follow them.

After the fearful shame of Slavery, after the incredible tortures of oppression, the Central National Committee, now your only legal Government, summons you, Poles, to the field of the last of your struggles, to the field of glory and victory, which with God's help it will give you, for it knows that you, who were but yesterday sufferers and victims, must now become heroes and giants. Yes, you will conquer your liberty and your independence by the greatness of your courage, and by the holiness of such sacrifices as no nation has yet inscribed in its historical annals. You will give cheerfully and unhesitatingly to your reviving country all the blood, life and worldly position she will require from you. The Committee in return promises you that the strength of your bravery will not be wasted, that your sacrifices will not be lost, for it will guide with a strong hand the helm of which it takes possession. It will destroy all difficulties, break through all obstacles, and pursue and punish before the severe but just tribunal of our offended fatherland every mark of disfavor or even want of ardor toward the sacred cause.

On the first day of our openly coming forward, at the moment when the holy struggle begins, the Committee declares all the sons of Poland, without any distinction of faith or race, descent or [illegible], free and equal citizens of the country. [illegible] the land which the agricultural [illegible] possessed on condition of [illegible] work in their [illegible] property [illegible] from the [illegible]. The families of all laborers who join the ranks of the defenders of the country, or meet a glorious death while so [illegible], shall receive a share of the land [illegible] out of the State property. To arms, then, Poland, Lithuania and Ruthenia, to arms! for the hour of our mutual liberation has sounded, the old sword has been drawn from its sheath, the sacred standard of the Eagle, the Knight and the Archangel is unfurled.

We also wish to address a few words to the Muscovite nation. Our traditional motto being the freedom and brotherhood of nations, we pardon you even the murder of our fatherland, the blood of Praga and Oszmiana, the outrages in the Warsaw streets and the tortures of the cells of the citadel. We pardon you, because you, too, are miserable and weary; because the dead bodies of your children are rocked on the gallows of the Czar, and your prophets frozen in the snows of Siberia. But if in this decisive moment you do not feel compunction for the past, and holier aspirations for the future—if, in your encounters with us, you give support to the tyrant who kills us and treads upon you—woe be to you! for in the presence of God and the whole world we devote you to the shame of eternal subjection and the torture of eternal slavery, and we will call you to a dreadful war, the last war of European civilization with the savage barbarism of Asia.

WARSAW, Jan. 22, 1863. (L. S.)

The Central National Committee, acting as a temporary national Government, considering that to cast off the foreign yoke the greatest possible number of fighting men is required, and that no one can excuse himself from military service; also that every citizen who lives by his own labor should, in going to battle, have suitable provision both for himself and his family, decrees as follows:

ARTICLE 1. All citizens who live entirely by their own labor, and will fight for their country in the ranks of the national army, shall receive from the State property a share of ground not less than three acres in extent.

ART. 2. The publication and execution of this decree is intrusted to the Central National Committee, acting as a temporary national Government, to the military and civil commandants of the districts.

WARSAW, Jan. 22, 1863. (L. S.)

The "Flying Dutchman" of the East Indies.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 8.

Our cotemporary the *Englishman*, whose *forte* lies in securing priority of intelligence over others, and in endeavoring to secure which he occasionally makes some gross blunders, has been within the past few days "sold"—to use a somewhat vulgar, but well understood expression—by announcing to his readers that a Confederate "privateer" was cruising in the Bay of Bengal on the lookout for United States ships. A little inquiry has effectually disposed of the rumor then set afloat, and it is tolerably certain that it has no foundation, except in the imaginative brain of the editor of that journal. The joke has been followed up by a facetious correspondent, who, in a letter to the editor, pretends to be *au fait* unto the movements of this mysterious privateer, and whose statements the editor evidently looks upon as tending to confirm his own previously expressed opinion upon the subject. The "sell" merely affords another instance of the ease with which editors, as well as more obscure individuals, may be occasionally sold.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount was light, and in the open market long bills were readily taken at 4½ ℔ cent. The West India mail steamer had arrived with £376,000 in specie, and it was thought if there were any further arrivals before the next meeting of the Bank Directors, a reduction in the minimum rate of discount was not improbable.

The weekly Bank returns show an increase in the bullion of £376,513.

The above favorable features in the Money Market caused an improvement in the funds on the 13th of ⅛ ℔ cent. Consols closing at 92⅝@⅞.

BARING BROS. & Co. report Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars, 5s. 0d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

In American Stocks, Messrs. BARING BROS. report nothing doing, and quotations nominal. United States Fives, 74@76; Massachusetts, 89@91; Maryland, 71@73; Pennsylvania, 63@65; Bonds, 60@70; Virginia, 45@46.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 14.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market continued very dull and declining, with a limited business, at a further considerable reduction in prices until after the arrival of the steamer on Wednesday, the news by which, simultaneously with the improving accounts from India, caused a material change in opinion, and since then the business has been on a more extensive scale, although prices are generally quoted lower than last Friday; American must be noted ½d. ℔ lb. cheaper. Brazils are steady, except Maranham, which are also ⅛d. ℔ lb. easier. The very irregular sales in Egyptian have led to more business in that description. Prices which had fallen 1d. ℔ lb. have fully recovered to the quotations of last Friday. The demand for Surat has much increased during the last two days, and prices, which had fallen ¾d. to 1d., are now almost on a par with last week. The sales of the week have been 25,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation, and 5,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was firm in tone, with sales of about 5,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	26d.	Middling Orleans	23¾d.
Fair Mobile	25d.	Middling Mobile	21¾d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	21½d.

Stock on hand 304,370 bales, including 65,470 American. At sea from India 165,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There is a great improvement in the tone of the market, and prices are much firmer than on Tuesday, but the transactions are still very limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour unchanged but difficult to sell, Quotations 22s.@27s. 6d. Wheat dull and generally 1d.@2d. ℔ cental lower, particularly for Winter Red. Western Red quoted at 8s.@9s. 9d.; Southern 9s. 6d.@10s.; White Western 10s.@11s.; Southern 11s.@12s. Corn dull, and White 1s. lower. Mixed 29s. 6d., White 30s.@31s., ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull, and 2s. 6d. lower. Pork without change. Bacon again rather cheaper. Butter—A fair demand for fine at 86s.@92s. Lard quiet and rather easier, at 39s.@41s. Tallow dull and irregular, and generally 1s. lower. Butchers' Association, 42s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular, and that of Messrs. J. DAVIES & Co., report as follows: Naval Stores steady, with small sales of Rosin at 20s. 3d.@26s. 9d. for common American, and Spirits of Turpentine at 120s. Linseed Oil scarce and dearer, closing at 45s. Fish Oils in fair demand. Cod at £47 10s.@£48. Linseed Cakes without improvement. Petroleum neglected, and almost unsalable; Refined, 1s. 9d.@1s. 11d.; Crude, £17. Sugars opened at an improvement, but it is barely maintained at the close. Coffee firm. Rice dull. Ashes quiet at 30s.@31s. for Pots and Pearls. Philadelphia Bark, 9s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS dull and prices barely maintained. White American WHEAT, 50s.@54s.; Red, 47s.@51s. FLOUR, 25s.@28s. IRON steady; Bars and Rails, £5 10s.@£5 15s.; Scotch Pigs, 53s. 6d. SUGAR, fair demand at previous rates. COFFEE firmly sustained. RICE steady but not active. TEA steady; common Congo, 1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE lower; sales of American at 110s. LINSEED OIL excited, but quieter at the close, at 44s. 6d.@45s. LINSEED CAKES, £9 12s. 6d.@£10 15s. for American. The INDIGO sales have passed off with great dullness, at a decline of 9d.@1s. 3d., as compared with October rates. TALLOW continues to fall, Y. C., 44s. Messrs. GROVES & TODD report the market for PROVISIONS without any new feature. LARD—Fine wanted, but little offering. PETROLEUM at a stand-still, and prices almost nominal. RESIN unchanged.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co. report Wheat inactive, Milwaukee 22s. Flour 3d. lower. Corn rather easier; Mixed 17s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Saturday, Feb. 14—P. M.

COTTON.—The sales to-day have been about 6,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. Prices were without change, but firm.

In BREADSTUFFS very little business is passing, and quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS continue dull at yesterday's rates.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14—P. M.

Consols closed this afternoon at 92⅝@93; Illinois Central shares at 44@41 discount; Erie shares at 61@63.

Nothing of moment in politics.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The Italian Minister of Finance, in his report to the Chamber, states that the deficit on the 31st of December was 374,000 lires. The Minister proposes that the budget for 1863 shall be regulated by extraordinary credits, to be opened by royal decrees. The Minister further demonstrates the possibility of establishing an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure within four years, by means of a loan, by the sale of the crown lands, by the conversion of a large number of mortgaged estates, by an increase of the land tax, by the establishment of a system of taxation on certain descriptions of movable property, by imposing city tolls, by the sale of the railways, by the institution of a bank for making advances upon the security of landed property, by the recognition of the banking system, and by a reform of the method of granting mortgages. The Minister states, in conclusion, that the Government considered it necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to regulate the finances.

The propositions of the Minister of Finance were favorably received by the Chamber.

The debate upon the financial scheme of the Italian Government will commence at the next sitting of the Chamber.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 15.

The late Confederate privateer *Sumter* has arrived here from Gibraltar.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14—Evening.

The Duke of Rutland is somewhat better to-day.

Lord GEORGE C. MANNERS has been returned to-day from Cambridgeshire, without opposition.

It is not expected that the Government Budget will be introduced until after Easter.

Consols, after official hours, were quoted at 93.

LONDON, Feb. 15—A. M.

The action against the British Columbia Overland Transit Company resulted late last night in a verdict for the plaintiff of £180 against the Directors, with the exception of Mr. TEMPLE, who proved he had taken due steps to prevent his being liable for the acts of Col. SLEIGH, the Manager of the Company.

COMMERCIAL.

[The weekly Cotton market has been received per *Jura*.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday were 6,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Various circulars report Wheat dull and declined 1d.@2d. ℔ cental. Corn dull and downward; White declined 1s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market is downward. Beef easier and declined 2s. 6d. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon declining. Butter steady. Lard easier. Tallow dull; declined 1s.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols closed at 92⅞@92⅞ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales for the week ending 13th, were 2,500 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 285f.; *Bas*, 270f. The market is firm and upward. Stock in port 38,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse is heavy; Rentes 70f. 00c.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Jan. 30.

Shirtings higher; Mule Twist active and advancing; Indigo declining; Copper unchanged; Linseed quiet; Jute advancing; Exchange 2s. ⅜d.; Freights 102s. 6d.

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 30.

Cotton 20 rupees higher; Piece Goods 2 annas lower; Linseed lower; Freights for Cotton 80s.

CANTON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Shirtings dull; Tea tending upward. Exports of Tea, 86,125,000.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Shirtings and Silks higher; Freights for Tea 65s.; Exchange lower.

VERY LATEST PER AFRICA.

STETTIN, Saturday, Feb. 7.

It is stated that the Poles have intercepted letters to the Russian Ambassador at Berlin and Paris, accusing Austria of encouraging the Poles in their insurrection.

It is also stated that the Poles have intercepted letters from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, stating his intention to pursue the same course of action he has hitherto pursued in the Government of Poland.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 14.

A Convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th inst.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Right to Navigate the Amazon—Reforms in Chili—Railroads Building, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 16, 1863.

The British steamship *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 5th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Jan. 15, Bolivia to the same date, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th of January. The *Valparaiso* brought $325,000 in specie for Europe. She also brought, for Southampton and Liverpool, 120 bars copper, 253 seroons bark, 150 bales cotton, 106 bales wool, and 93 packages general merchandise; for New-York, 141 seroons bark, 1,400 hides, and 29 packages general merchandise; for Panama, 160 packages merchandise. Her news is of but little importance. There is nothing of interest from Ecuador, except that she has sent a Minister to Peru, indicating an early settlement of the long quarrel between the two Governments.

PERU.

This Republic is quiet, and seems to be progressing, under the Government of the new President, Gen. SAN ROMAN. No doubt now exists that the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia will be settled amicably.

The Minister from Ecuador had a public reception on the 10th by the President and Cabinet of Peru, which was very harmonious and satisfactory. It is supposed that the Peruvian Congress will consent to drop the treaty made between the late President of Peru and Gen. FRANCO, of Ecuador, so distasteful to the present rulers of the latter State, and that the questions at issue will be submitted for arbitration to England.

The proceeding of the commander of the Peruvian war vessel in returning the fire of the Brazilian fort on her, as she attempted to ascend the Amazon, is approved by the Government. The question of the right of Brazil to prevent any other nation from navigating this great river, because she owns the mouths of it, and her late attack on this Peruvian vessel, is exciting a good deal of attention, both in Peru and the other South American Republics through which its waters course. One of the newspapers says:

"The disagreements about the navigation of the Amazon are approaching a crisis. The Brazilian Steam Navigation Company, evidently abetted by Brazilian authority, arrogate in the most offensive manner a monopoly of those waters.

Peruvian steamers on the Amazon have been prevented from obtaining necessary fuel; pilots have been placed on board them who were to run them on the reefs; the President of the State of Para required the commanders of the steamers to solicit a special permit to navigate the river; and the acts have been perpetrated in open violation of treaties. Steps must be taken immediately, so that matters may be arranged; Europe and North America have their interests equally at stake in preventing any monopoly by Brazil of the Amazon, and if Peru see need to refer the matter to arbitration, there is no doubt she will be supported by the great maritime powers in asserting the rights of *free* navigation of this noble river."

Congress has empowered the President to accept the offer of THOMSON, BONNAR & Co., of London, and DAMBERG & Co., of Paris, to lay down a railway from Lima to Janja, on a basis of 7 per cent. guarantee to them for the outlay. This road, *if built*, will open up the rich valley of Janja, east side of the Andes, thus benefiting immensely the commerce and agriculture of the country.

Mining operations are carried on in Peru with greater vigor and profit than for many years past.

Exchange in London is 42 pence per Bolivian dollar.

BOLIVIA.

There are some revolutionary movements in the country, but they do not seem to have much strength.

CHILI.

A reform in the present Constitution is agitated in political circles, the present one, or important portions of it, having been created in times of domestic disorders that have afflicted the country.

Don DOMINGO SANTAMARIA has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury.

The opening up of new lines of railroad, and the completion of old ones, seem to occupy the general attention in Chili, the Government having bought of private owners 1,457 shares of the road between Valparaiso and Santiago, in addition to its original shares, for $1,306 50. Doña CANDELARIA G. DE GOYENECHEA has offered to the Government her 430 shares for $436,050. Rich lady, that! The President and his Ministers lately went over the road, and were highly pleased with the labors of the American contractor, HENRY MEIGS.

The Government is carrying into effect its determination to advance to its frontiers, into the Indian country, and its forts for that purpose are being constructed without molestation.

The contract with the British Mail Company, to carry the mails between Valparaiso, has been renewed.

The mines are yielding satisfactorily, and business is better than the previous fortnight, though purchasers have not been plenty. Money has advanced in price somewhat, in consequence of a loan of a million of dollars asked by the Government, and obtained from her citizens and foreign residents. Agricultural prospects are good, notwithstanding the heavy rains that it was feared would injure the crops. Cotton goods are scarce, and rise in price every day, particularly American. Woolen stuffs are also in more demand and rising, in consequence of the high prices of cotton goods. Flour: The millers are sending such large quantities to market, for which there is no demand except from England, at a very small figure, that movements in the market have nearly ceased, and the article is daily falling. Sales at from $3 to $3 37 per quintal, six months. Barley, $1 25 to $1 67½, cash, [illegible]. The crop is [illegible] but with what was left over from last year, there will be sufficient. No American Rice in market. American Quicksilver and Nails have risen somewhat. Bar Copper sold at $17 per quintal, cash. [illegible] $15, cash. Freights to England and Hamburg, £3 10s.; to United States, $12 per English ton.

FROM BERMUDA.

Voyage to Bermuda—Character of the Country—Climate—Incidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, February, 1863.

Seven days after leaving you on the [illegible] pier at New-York, the good bark *Eliza Barss*, jolly Capt. FRITH commanding, dropped anchor, with your correspondent on board, in the harbor off the City of Hamilton, Bermuda. The lighthouse on this island, which we discovered while we were yet over thirty miles distant, is a noble structure, second only in point of strength and size to that of the famous Eddystone in England. The lantern, which crowns the work, is composed of several achromatic lenses of great power and value, and is three hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea. Its warning rays have saved many a noble ship from destruction. You may remember the oft-quoted couplet of old sailors, which runs thus:

"If the Bermudas let you pass,
Beware of Hatteras."

We were not long in getting ashore, for a week's confinement in a cabin somewhat less in size than your editorial sanctum, gives one an appetite, as it were, for even the narrow streets of a strange city; and the sight of green hills has a remarkably inspiring effect, after the eye has been resting for so long a time upon the swelling waves of the Atlantic.

The Hamilton Hotel, whither we went, is a new and excellently kept house, pleasantly situated on high ground, overlooking the business part of the city, the broad, calm bay, with its three hundred miniature islands grouped in picturesque beauty, and the hills beyond covered with handsome residences, built of the white calcareous stone which forms the base of the island, and which is readily excavated in square blocks, being comparatively soft in its nature, but is thoroughly hardened by exposure to the air. The hotel is kept by an American, Mr. CROWELL, formerly of Schooley's Mountain, and is, in all respects, superior to those in any of the islands of the West Indies. Its rooms are larger, more convenient and more handsomely furnished, its cuisine infinitely better, and its appointments generally more complete and homelike. The parlors are provided with fire-places, which are institutions that comparatively few houses on the island possess, although, to the many invalids who sojourn here, such conveniences are sometimes, even in this favored climate, almost indispensable, though, as a general rule, fires are little needed.

The climate is exceedingly mild and in great contrast to Northern Winters. We have, as yet, seen neither frost nor snow, nor shall we be likely to do so, as the thermometer rarely falls lower than 60°, and oftener nears 70°, during this season. Of course there are no such variations of temperature as occur in New-York, which are so injurious to health and fatal to invalids. Fruit at this season is somewhat scarce, although it can be procured, but vegetables (of which there is a great variety) are plentiful, and of an unsurpassed character. Meat is abundant, the mutton of the island being especially fine, equal in quality, many think, to the "Southdowns" of the old country. Fish is plentiful and exceedingly delicate and fine flavored, while the stock of wines to be found here is unequaled, both as regards age and flavor.

A pleasant company of boarders are now at the hotel, including a due proportion of beautiful women, while the frequent visits of naval officers from the American, English and French vessels in the harbor, add to the gayety of the evening parties and the weekly hops which take place in the parlors of the hotel. Saturdays are made lively by the cricket matches between the naval and land forces stationed here. On these occasions, the Admiral's band plays popular and national airs, much to the delight of the assembled crowd. Riding and sailing parties are frequent, and to these the picturesque scenery of the island is an attractive feature. Those who are disposed to be more quiet have the privilege of entrance to the Hamilton Library, containing standard and miscellaneous works, from the perusal of which they may derive unfailing pleasure and instruction. The residents of the island are not only courteous and polite to all, and to those who come properly introduced, exceedingly hospitable. The men have not lost in any degree, through their life-long dwelling on the island, their English air and habits, but are to-day as much the true-blooded Britons as were their fathers before them, who gave the hand of welcome to TOM MOORE; nor have the gentle sex lost any of that languishing beauty and ravishing sweetness which had so painful an influence on the great bard, and which doubtless inspired him in giving to the world some of his most beautiful and touching songs.

Hon. Simon Cameron.

HIS LETTER RESIGNING THE POSITION OF AMERICAN MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I herewith tender to you my resignation as American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh.

When I undertook this responsible trust, you will remember that the end of the rebellion was supposed to be near at hand. Our military preparations were so stupendous, the spirit of the people was so high, and they were apparently so united, and the determination to prosecute the war in every department of the Government was so manifest, that the public enemy and foreign nations seemed to concur in this general opinion.

I was not indifferent to the unfavorable change in our domestic affairs. This fact painfully impressed me in a distant land; and when I wrote to you that the rigors of the climate had seriously affected the health of my family, and that I would be compelled to return, I was also actuated by a strong desire once more to mingle with my countrymen, and to assist the Government, to the extent of my ability, in every measure essential to the overthrow of a conspiracy which had assumed such formidable and threatening proportions. This purpose has been strengthened by observation and experience since my return to the United States; and I now feel that I ought to remain at home, because there are duties to discharge, in the present and the future, which no patriotic citizen can conscientiously avoid.

Insidious and open efforts are everywhere made by reckless and treasonable leaders to divide the people of the Free States. Misrepresentations of national legislation and of the acts of the Executive, known to be false by many who coin them, are put in circulation to deceive the people; and thousands give credence to statements which the slightest examination would prove to their own minds to be wholly unfounded.

The hope of the rebels is in want of harmony among the people of the loyal States. I am confident that, moving in my humble sphere as a private citizen, I can do something at least to dispel these prejudices, and by appealing to the friends who have honored and sustained me through a not uneventful life, I can be of more service to the good cause and to the Government than by living in a foreign land a not indifferent, but still an idle spectator of the exciting scene at my own home.

This is a period when men should forget past party relations—when they should remember only the Republic, and when the first duty should be to put down the rebellion—laying aside the antagonisms of other days, to be revived, if necessary, when peace shall again bless and unite every section of the Union.

It is in this spirit, Mr. President, that I continue to sustain your Administration; and I am happy to add that I would not now recall one suggestion of mine, made during my connection with your Cabinet. I still believe that every means should be resorted to to crush this conspiracy, and I am confident that every day's experience will bring thousands of others to this judgment. It is now a *fact*, to which no loyal man should close his conscience, that we can have no peace that is not a conquered peace, and that if we do not destroy the foe in his strongholds, he will undoubtedly attack us in ours. I have a faith, full and unabated, which survives every defeat, and grows stronger with every pulsation of my heart, that we shall subdue the traitors, and vindicate the supremacy of the Federal Constitution.

In terminating my relations with the Russian Court, I may be permitted to say, that I trust my successor will be one who will go there filled with a determination to cultivate assiduously those friendly feelings which animate the Emperor and others in authority. That great and wise Prince contemplates our struggle with the utmost solicitude, and fervently trusts that we may emerge from it with an undivided Government. It should be the study of our public men to encourage and reciprocate these generous sentiments; so that in the future which lies beyond the present strife, however other sovereignties may regard or oppose us, we will recognize in the Emperor of Russia our constant supporter and ally. The day may come when the United States of America will be able substantially to return these repeated manifestations of the cordial good will of that nation, the wonderful progress of which has only been surpassed by our own.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

LOYALTY IN THE CAMP.

A Talk with the Soldiers—Letter from Rev. Dr. Dewey.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: Among your readers are many in the army. It is a part of the public which you address. Can you find space for a few words which I am moved to write by a late visit to one of the camps? For I became aware, on that visit, of a state of feeling among our soldiers which I supposed, indeed, must exist, but which I found to be more prominent than I had expected—to be, in fact, the one thing in their thoughts; and which seems to me to deserve the most serious attention.

When I said to our boys: "How is it with you?"—(we have nearly a hundred from Sheffield in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts)—the answer constantly made was this: "We don't mind our hardships—they are not half so great as our people at home often fear they are, and we are willing to fight, when the time shall come; but there is one trouble among us, and we talk it over a good deal. It is the mind, Sir." "Ah!" I said, "how is that?" "Well, Sir, we are willing to do our part, but we hear a great deal about bad management at headquarters. The newspapers come down here, and they tell us that the Government does not know how to carry on the war; that it has no plan nor system, no grasp nor comprehension of what it is about. They said a while ago that it had no policy, and now they say it has no skill nor efficiency to carry out its policy. And we hear that a good many people in the cities—in New-York and Boston—are saying the same kind of thing. They rail at the Government, and say that the President is an imbecile, and that the Cabinet is not a Cabinet—all split to pieces. We heard of one gentleman who said, 'the President is an idiot, and the Cabinet a pack of rogues.'"

"Ah! my good fellows," I could not help breaking in, "all that is nothing new. That is the way that tories and malcontents talked against WASHINGTON and Congress in the war of the Revolution. That is the way in which many English people talked against their Government in the war with BONAPARTE in Spain, and it took WELLINGTON six or seven years to wrest from France that little kingdom, not much larger than Virginia. But all that talk was not the voice of the great, strong people. Impatience is the puny fault of individuals, not of a whole people. Nor did all that talk daunt our patriot fathers, nor the strong-willed Government of England; nor will it ours. But go on," I said.

"Well," they said, "that is not all. We constantly hear it maintained—the English tell us, and many of our people tell us—that separation is inevitable; that we cannot avert it, do what we will; that the North and South will only fight themselves into utter exhaustion, and then must part; and, therefore, that all this expense of blood and treasure is absolutely useless—that we are throwing away our comfort, and, perhaps, our life, for nothing.

"Now, Sir, how are we to fight if this is so? It is a hard thing that our country expects of us—that we should do battle under incompetent leadership, and for no reasonable end. We shall fight without flinching, if it comes to that, for our own personal honor; but that is no sufficient reason for us. We must have an object and a motive. The rebels are fighting with passion, with rage against us. And these critics in the newspapers and in society call upon us to fight without passion and without hope. They kill our spirits more than the enemy kill our bodies."

To all of which I made answer something in this manner:

"Let us, my friends, get down to the ground and bottom of this matter. I call you friends, for you are dear to me for your service sake, and I honor you. We who give you up to your country—we in our homes, God knows, suffer enough for you. But you have given up yourselves. Your peril is greater, though your pang can hardly be. You have given yourselves up under a solemn sense of duty to your country; I know it well. Now, I say, you are bound to fight for your country under such conditions as your country offers. You cannot say, 'We will serve our country if we are satisfied with the President and his advisers and his Generals.' That plea against duty would be ruinous to any army, to any country that ever existed. No war could be carried on if that plea is admitted. Even if what the malcontents say were true—if it were true that we are carrying on the war under a weak and lame Administration—still you are bound to do your part, unless you would give up the cause entirely—unless you would give up your fields and homes to ravage and ruin. For who can doubt, if our army were disbanded on such a plea, that our rebellious foes would invade our territory and visit us with heavier disaster than we have made them suffer?

But, in the next place, I deny what they, the malcontents, say. Mark it—they do not say that the Government wishes your defeat and destruction, or that it is not carrying on this war as well as it knows how. This they ought to be able to say, to justify the disloyal language they use. But this they do not say. They only say that the Government does not know how to carry on this war, and is not carrying it on in the best way possible. That I deny, in the unfriendly sense in which they mean it. But, in a reasonable sense, suppose it were true. We have long been a peaceful people. We have hardly thought of war. Even our militia system we have suffered, unfortunately, to run down to nothing. And now, suddenly, we are called upon to raise—I may say, to extemporize—the largest army in the world; and the theatre of the war is as large as England, France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland put together. It would be a miracle if, in such circumstances, out of the bosom of a profound and long-continued peace, should spring a perfect military organization. It would be a miracle if there were not great imperfections in the raising, equipping, camping, paying, disposing and handling of seven or eight hundred thousand men in arms. It is inevitable that there should be mistakes, great and small, here and there—everywhere, more or less. It is inevitable as it is to fight at all. It is under such conditions, if any, that you must do your part. As I said before, you must serve your country under such conditions as your country can afford. And of this you may be sure—you have an honest leadership, whatever else be said of it. Whoever should say that the President and his Cabinet, or that our leading Generals are bad and unprincipled men, wishing ill to the army or to the country, would be met everywhere simply with a laugh of derision. No reasonable man can doubt their patriotism. Some of them have proved it under the severest trials. MCCLELLAN's bearing in retirement is beyond all praise. BURNSIDE's frankness and modesty and disinterestedness are as charming as his courage and resolution. FREMONT does not attempt to make any party or faction for himself, popular as he is with multitudes. I honor these men, and I honor the President and his Cabinet for the unshaken calmness and fidelity with which they go on, amidst popular clamor and newspaper abuse, laboring to fulfill, in this crisis, a public duty, the greatest, perhaps, ever committed to men. They know that such storms have always surrounded public men in the conduct of vast and difficult military enterprises, and they bide their time.

But you ask me if I am myself satisfied with the conduct of the war? Perhaps I am not. My own original idea would have been to bring, at the first, such an overwhelming force into the field as would have stopped the revolt at once, and would have rendered unnecessary any resort to confiscation or emancipation bills. But that was not done; things went on, not according to anybody's theory, but after a practical fashion of their own—that is always the way—till the great Republic is brought into peril of its very existence; and a resort to those measures is believed to be a military necessity. And I must say—although I have always distrusted the expediency of immediate emancipation, and especially amidst great social disorders—yet, if the end of all shall be to break up the entire slave system of society on this continent, I shall give my hearty amen to it. But, at any rate, I do say—whether I am satisfied or not—that I, a peaceful citizen, a thousand miles distant from the field of conflict, have no business to pronounce upon everything that is done there. We seem to imagine that our army can march down over the breadth of Virginia like one of those wide-ranging flocks of birds that we used to see in former days; that that BANKS' army, landed on the levee at New-Orleans, has nothing to do but, like an army of angels on celestial feet and wings, to march right up to Port Hudson or over into Texas. But there are a thousand things to be considered and done; a thousand things to obstruct and thwart, and hinder and delay, of which we know nothing. And I do say, also, that although I do not object to any fair criticism upon the proceedings of the Government, it should be, not impatient, angry or discourteous, but thoughtful, cautious, and, above all, friendly. There is no reason why fault-finding should not be grave and modest; but it always seems to put the critic in a pet. He is nothing if he is not sharp and severe. A popular orator, like Mr. PHILLIPS, gets up before a great audience, and seems to think it a clever thing to raise a laugh at the President, representing him as a Mosaic President, or a teeter for parties to hang upon. To my mind, all this is deplorably wrong. It is a disloyalty that will ruin us, if anything will. I hold, for my part, to the old-fashioned faith and reverence, and think that the Government should be regarded with affection—with gratitude for its immense labors—with sympathy for the difficulties it has to contend with—and, not with slight and opprobrium, but sometimes rather with a prayer for it."

"There, boys," I said, "what do you think of that?"

"Good," they answered, "and we haven't heard much of that sort before. But how about separation? What do you think of that?"

"I say that it is impossible, or ought to be held to be so, in view of the inevitable consequences—dismemberment of the nation, disintegration of society into elemental anarchy, endless wars. It is said that separation is inevitable. I think the inevitableness is all on the other side. What States would be willing to be the Border States? They would become 'the dark and bloody ground,' more certainly than ever was the border between England and Scotland. If Slavery did not exist on the other side, we might separate with comparative ease and safety. With Slavery there, the line all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific would bristle with bayonets and be studded with forts; standing armies would be required to keep the peace; and they could not keep it between hostile communities, amidst smugglers and fights over fugitive slaves. What vista was ever opened in the world, of such mischief, disorder and bloodshed, as that two thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific? If mountains as lofty as the mountains in the moon could separate us from the South I should be most content, so long as it holds slaves. But separation by an air line would not be separation; it would be only a complication of injury, revenge and war. And how is the great West ever to consent that its highway to the sea should be cut off—the lower Mississippi in the hands of a foreign, which any day might become a hostile nation? No agreement to keep it forever open and free, though held out as a lure by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the West, would stand a moment after war broke out between the North and South. And it would break out in five years. No, the West cannot consent to separation, and ought not to. The late movements in the Indiana and Illinois Legislatures, though utterly wrong, and almost treasonable, yet do not contemplate separation, but only reunion. But to that reunion the South will as little consent as we to separation, till it is driven to harder straits—perhaps only a little harder—than now press upon its miserable people.

That, soldiers, is what you have to do—you or your successors; for I do not know that you can finish up this business. Sadly and sternly, if you will, you must do it; and I would it were so done. Not in any hate of the South—not as wishing any ultimate harm to its real interests, but the utmost good—not with the fierce passion that animates *them*, you must go into the solemn conflict—in which all our hearts go with you. We send you forth with inexpressible anxiety for our country and for you, but also with a solemn joy and pride in your manliness and determination. We are proud of our country that it has such men in it; aye, eight hundred thousand such *volunteer* soldiers in its army. People abroad—the English and French—say that we are stirred by fierce mutual animosity. Let them say it. We know better. It is not so on our part. We know better. We know that it is a solemn sense of duty that calls you into the field. You go at the bidding of honor and conscience. You go to meet what appears to you and to us to be a necessity. If we could see any other way to settle this great question, we would heartily embrace it; *but we cannot*. All war is horrible, and this is most horrible; it weighs upon our minds, day and night, in a heavy cloud of anxiety and sorrow. But a great nation must not cower before armed rebellion.

The war may last longer than you expect. We thought, at first, that it would be ended in three months, and that then we could settle down again into the bosom of peace and prosperity. But it was not to be so. And more and more do I see deep reasons why it probably would not have been best for us. Among others, this—that we needed discipline, and shall need it for long time to come—the common discipline, I may say, of nations. We had thought that, severed by the great ocean barrier from European complications, we might have the rare lot to go on for ages in undisturbed peace, in increasing abundance, wealth and luxury. But it is more than doubtful whether, in the present state of human civilization, any nation could go on so without sinking into inglorious ease, into meanness, vice and ruin. We needed discipline, and especially of our 'self-will'—our national vice—of which this Southern revolt is the most enormous and portentous explosion ever seen in the world. We needed 'to learn obedience by the things we suffer'—obedience to law and constituted authority. We needed to learn what treason is. We had hardly conceived of it. We had never seen its monstrous shape. Execrated by all mankind though it had been, beyond every other crime, we had hardly understood why. In our free, reckless, republican way of talking about authority, we had thought more about the right of revolution than the right of sovereignty. We have not felt, as we ought and must, the sanctity of government. We have never reflected as we ought that the visible frame of society, all over the world, is held together only by that sacred bond. We need to learn self-government, and above all *now*. Let me tell you, soldiers, that lack of personal self-restraint, of voluntary and strict submission to orders, the lack of discipline, in other words, is the greatest peril which endangers your force as an army. And another thing we must all learn in this country, and that is *national self-government*. We have not learnt it yet. Our politics have been self-willed, factious and vulgar. They must become thoughtful, sincere, honest, and reverent to the common weal. When you come back to take your place and part as citizens of the Republic, I trust it will be with a sobriety, a carefulness, a watchful heed, and a solemn political conscience, never before seen among us. You must be more stupid men than I take you to be if you can lightly touch that ark of Government for which you have fought and bled. We look forward to that time with irrepressible eagerness. How we shall welcome your return; or—if not! But enough. Stand fast; quit you like men; go where duty calls you. Duty—it stretches over the world; it strikes into eternity; it shall sustain you here—or bear you thither!"

Such, Messrs. Editors, is, in substance, what I said, in various conversations, to the camp. I submit it to your disposal.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

SHEFFIELD, Feb. 25, 1863.

A Soldier on the War.

GEN. J. A. LOGAN TO HIS COMMAND.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. LOGAN has issued a patriotic address to his soldiers, under date of Memphis, Feb. 12. Appended is the essential portion:

"Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and of honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superiors, until by our united efforts the Stars and Stripes shall be planted in every city, town and hamlet of the rebellious States. We can then return to our homes, and through the ballot-box peacefully redress all our wrongs, if any we have.

Whilst I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades in arms have so far forgotten their honor, their oaths and their country, as to shamefully desert us, and skulkingly make their way to their homes, where, like culprits, they dare not look an honest man in the face. Disgrace and ignominy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dishonored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation. The scorn and contempt of every true man will ever follow those base men who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades in arms in the face of the foe, and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true-hearted mother or father, brother, sister or wife, will spurn the coward who could thus not only disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt [illegible] blasphemous doctrine. Could I believe that such calamity found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose of saving the nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from Deity as the greatest boon, a common grave to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The day is not far distant when traitors and cowards, North and South, will cower before the indignation of an outraged people. MARCH BRAVELY ONWARD! Nerve your strong arms to the task of overthrowing every obstacle in the pathway of victory, until with shouts of triumph the last gun is fired that proclaims us a united people under the old flag and one Government! PATRIOT SOLDIERS! this great work accomplished, the reward for such service as yours will be realized; the blessings and honors of a grateful people will be yours."

The Hartford Convention Revived—Its Unconstitutionality and Danger.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Nothing is more common than to see the fashions of our grandmothers revived. No degree of absurdity deters fashion from pursuing her usual round. But one would think this could not happen in the grave and weighty affairs of Government, in which experience had corrected the errors of former times, and taught the danger of similar doctrines. But this is not so. Political history often repeats its own experience, and it takes but few years for men to forget what their fathers learned at great cost. We have an example in the attempt of the Kentucky Legislature, and that of Illinois, to get up a *partial* convention of State delegates, to thwart the Government and aid the enemy. This is a revival of the Hartford Convention in a worse form than the old one. It is directly in the face of the *letter and spirit of the Constitution*—but it is to be done by men who profess an extraordinary zeal for the Constitution! It is well. The common sense of mankind is not gone, nor their common patriotism lost. And if this experiment is undertaken, it will do much to render powerless the enemies of the Government, and restore the nation to its natural and healthy condition. But before this is done, we mean to set before the people what has been the history of similar attempts, and what a *partial* convention of State delegates is in the light of the Constitution.

Most of our readers are aware that at the close of 1814 a Convention was held at Hartford, Conn., composed of delegates from a *part* of the States, disaffected to the war. That Convention was held under these circumstances: At the first election, after the declaration of war, the Federal party (opposed to the war) succeeded (as the Peace Democrats recently did) in several States which they did not before. One of these was New-York; which, however, then as it will now, refused to have anything to do with thwarting the Government in the conduct of the war. In New-England, where the war bore more heavily than it does now upon any part of the loyal States, the Federalists were aided by the commercial distresses of the people. The leaders of that party took all the legal measures they could to counteract the Government. It was the Governor of Massachusetts who set up the doctrine that the President could not *delegate* to his officers the power to command the militia. This was one of the brood of State rights doctrines which is at this very moment set up by North Carolina and Georgia in the Southern Confederacy; it was, however, too palpably absurd to maintain. In February, 1814, the convention plan was started in the Massachusetts Legislature, just as it is now started in Kentucky and Illinois. It was then rejected; but, in October, 1814, Massachusetts appointed twelve delegates to meet those of other States in Convention. The expressed object was to procure such *amendments to the Constitution* as would *secure them from future evils* of this kind. *How* amendments to the Constitution were to secure them from the calamities of war and the disasters of commerce, is not apparent. Constitutions are very good things in their way, but there is a sort of common law of nature which rides *over* them all. The Convention met, but was attended by formal delegates only from *three* States, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Two or three counties of Vermont and New-Hampshire sent volunteers; but those States did not join in the Convention. The Convention had hardly closed before peace arrived on the wings of victory, and the Hartford Convention lives only as a term of reproach. It was claimed to be composed of good and high-minded gentlemen—just as such a Convention, if held now, would be when composed of such men as UNDERWOOD and CRITTENDEN. But those high-minded gentlemen, like old coin, often bear the impress of an age that is passed by. They bear the imprint of a Cæsar which the world does not now acknowledge. It is in vain they resist the chariot of progress. It is in vain they attempt to sustain the idols they worship. The world is no longer Pagan. It is no longer governed by CÆSAR, and the great masses of the people will never sustain those who uphold oppression, attempt to divide this fair country, resist the only Democratic Government upon earth, or undermine it under pretence of Peace Conventions.

But these gentlemen are very fond of the Constitution. They have fallen suddenly in love with it, and in the heat of their passion would fairly overwhelm it with caresses. One great object of a Convention is to exhibit in the eyes of an admiring world, and of the Southern pirates in particular, their devotion to the Constitution. Judge UNDERWOOD is so devoted to it (if he is reported rightly) that he would levy an army against LINCOLN to make LINCOLN keep the Constitution. This is conservatism with a vengeance. But we are bound to respect the professions of attachment to the Constitution. Now let us see what the Constitution says upon some matters that look very like this. Mark, if the proposed Convention meets, it will be composed of delegates from *States* and professedly (by call, in fact,) from *part* of the States—two, three or more, as in the Hartford Convention, and the object is to *agree* upon something *to be done* by this *part* of the States. If it ever assembles, that would be the condition of things. It would not be a meeting of *people*, which might be held anywhere, and for any lawful purpose, nor a Constitutional Convention of all the States. It will be a convention of *part of the States to agree upon something*. Now let us turn to the first Article, tenth Section and third clause of the Constitution, which says, among other things, that "*no State*" shall, "without the consent of Congress," "*enter into any agreement or compact with another State.*" Now the *official* delegates of the States (a *part* of the States, two or more,) cannot make an *agreement* of the slightest kind, or *formally adopt* a measure of proposed action which is not against this provision of the Constitution, both in letter and in spirit. It is different with a meeting of the people or with a general convention of the States. They are lawful.

But it will be said by those who wish to carry out this local and partisan scheme, that this provision (plain as it is) was not intended for such a case. How do they know? No intentions can be ascribed to an instrument against its plain and direct words. In another clause the same prohibition is made in regard to *treaties* and *alliances* with foreign nations. This clause did not then refer to treaties or alliances, but to the domestic agreements and compacts of the States. In one word, the Constitution, by *all the words and forms which could be devised*, took the most extraordinary care *to prohibit the joint action of one or more States*, or their combination in any way, to act upon national objects, *independent of the General Government*. The attempt to do this was the treason of the Hartford Convention, of the Nashville Convention, and of the Southern Confederacy. All such schemes carry with them, if successful, the seeds of national death. Can it be possible that any real conservative of the Constitution would yield, for one moment, to such an open conspiracy against the nationality of the Union? Such a man is no longer a conservative, but a destructive, who would find a fit companion in the Roman PIERRE of France, or the JEFFERSON DAVIS of America. Let no man who ever breathed the political atmosphere of HENRY CLAY, or DANIEL WEBSTER, or JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ever participate in the schemes of State conspiracies, which are only worthy of BURR and DAVIS. Nor if he be ambitious of political honors, let him ally himself with any of these furtive plots, which have already consigned the most brilliant names of the country to an eternity of infamy.

Let us look at the constitutionality of the proposed Convention in the light of its objects. If it be to amend the Constitution, it cannot take the least step toward it. The Constitution can only be amended in the way prescribed by itself. If it be to produce peace, that can only be done by the President and Senate. The States can do nothing whatever about it. If it be to take any steps, by agreement of a part of the States to produce peace, that is positively prohibited. The people can do that, but not the delegates of States, acting together. Judge STORY says that clause of the Constitution referred to, meant the private rights of the States, such as boundary lines, and regulations for their mutual comfort and convenience. If an agreement between Kentucky and Illinois about so minor and simple a thing as an interest in land, is prohibited, far more are they prohibited any agreement in regard to the great objects of National Government, and such an agreement in time of war, will bring them within the undisputed jurisdiction of the national power.

E. D. M.

MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The Indiana Soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

The officers of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which is attached to the Army of the Potomac, on Feb. 21, held a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, we have been informed, and believe, that efforts are being made in various parts of the State of Indiana, of which we are citizens and volunteer soldiers in the field, and by members of the State Legislature, in the choice of whom we were deprived of our just influence, to obstruct the power of the State, and of the United States, in the effort to subdue Rebellion in our midst, by unjust, dishonorable and treasonable means, such as factious legislation for the purpose of nullifying the powers of the Governor of the State; resisting the collection of taxes imposed for the support of the army in the field; encouraging desertion from the army, and protecting those who have ignominiously abandoned their comrades and the flag of their country in the hour of danger, and in the face of the enemy—a crime aggravated by all civilized people, and deemed worthy of death—and a thousand other and baser methods of crippling our arms and discouraging our friends, at home as well as in the field, therefore

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Indiana, and officers and soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, in behalf of ourselves and all the brave and gallant comrades who have fallen by our sides, willing sacrifices to the common cause of our country, which our fathers consolidated in wisdom and in blood, but which is now sought to be dismembered by the enemies of free institutions in our own country, aided and abetted by the sympathizers of despotism everywhere, and by the memories of the names which we have written in blood upon our flag, we pronounce this, our solemn protest against and reprobation of, all such acts, machinations and designs, the tendency of which is to weaken the arms or obstruct the authority of the General Government or the powers of the State in carrying forward the war in which we are engaged, to the final overthrow and suppression of this rebellion.

Resolved, That whilst we do not *necessarily* indorse every act of the Administration, or every political sentiment of the party in power at Washington, yet we hold it to be the duty of every true and loyal man of the United States to abide by the laws, and to execute them; and that it is imperative, in this crisis of affairs, to sustain, by all honorable means, the authority of the General Government.

Resolved, That we recognize in the energy, ability and untiring assiduity of Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON, the high characteristics of a true Governor and a faithful patriot.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read to each Company of the Twentieth Regiment, paraded for the purpose, and that a call be made by the commanding officer of the Company for all members dissenting from the sentiments therein expressed to step out of the ranks, and that a true count be made of such dissenters, to be verified by the commanding officer, and added to the record of these proceedings.

The proceedings of the meeting, as well as the resolutions, were the next morning read to the regiment by companies, so that each man could understand what was said. Upon calling for dissenting voices, *but one solitary individual answered to the call.*

The resolutions need no comment from us, while it is due to the regiment to state that they were adopted with an earnestness which denoted how deeply the hearts of the men entered into the subject before them.

What the Soldiers Think.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Ninth Army Corps, who has borne an important part in nearly every battle of the Army of the Potomac. It is dated

HAMPTON, Va., Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

The chimneys of the burnt dwellings, the blackened walls of the church, bear witness that the storm of war has swept over this plain. Here and there an earthwork, weather-beaten and weed-grown, shows where the picket skirmishes took place in the early part of the war. Nearly a week ago we landed at the same wharves and encamped near the same place. Nothing here has changed—the same level brown fields, scarred with old furrows; the same dark pine woods and dreary marshes, crossed by low sandy roads full of large mud-holes and quick-sands. The place is the same; but where are the thousands that gathered here, full of pride and patriotism, less than one short year ago? Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court-house, Chickahominy, Beaver Dam, Gaines' Mill, Peach Orchard, Golding's, Garnett's, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, New-Market, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Malvern, Bristow, Groveton, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, the hundred skirmishes, the deadly camp diseases. How many they have taken from us. Divisions now are smaller than brigades were then; and the people say we have done nothing.

We have done much, and will do more, but we want help and not weak complaining.

Can the North falter, and make unavailing the treasure, suffering and blood which we have given to redeem our Union? We must go on and win, or lose all. No half-way measures or half countries. Union or annihilation.

Negro Soldiers.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* furnishes it with the following extract from a private letter written by Gen. HUNTER, and the appended document:

"HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 11, 1863.

Finding that the able-bodied negroes did not enter the military service as rapidly as could be wished, I have resolved, and so ordered, that all who are not regularly employed in the Quartermaster's Department, or as officers' servants, shall be drafted. In this course I am sustained by the views of all the more intelligent among them. * * * *

In drafting them I was actuated by several motives—the controlling one being that I regard their services as a military necessity, if this war is to be ended in the triumph of the Union arms. Subordinate to this consideration, I regard the strict discipline of military life as the best school in which this people can be gradually lifted toward our higher civilization; and their enrollment in the negro brigade will have the further good effect of rendering mere servile insurrection, unrestrained by the laws and usages of war, less likely. *If* any further argument were needed to justify my course, it would be found in my deep conviction that freedom (like all other blessings) can never be justly appreciated except by men who have been taught the sacrifices which are its price. In this course, let me add, I expect to be sustained by all the intelligent and practically minded friends of the enfranchised bondmen."

The following advertisement, from the Savannah *Republican*, with the letter from Capt. W. S. DAVIS, are given as sufficient demonstration that the rebels have employed negroes:

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Deserted from Company A, Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment, stationed at Dawton Battery, on Savannah River, JOHN ROSS, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, complexion a brown black. He is a free negro, and an excellent drummer; was enlisted Oct. 10, 1861, and deserted Nov. 13, 1862. He is at present concealed in Savannah.

W. H. DILLAPP,
Captain Commanding Dawton Battery.

Extract from a private letter of Capt. W. S. Davis.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I would state that after the battle of West Point I walked over the field and saw the dead bodies of four negroes dressed in Confederate uniforms, and wearing their cartridge boxes and roundabouts.

I have heard Confederate prisoners acknowledge that the blacks are used as soldiers, and they argue that they are willing to fight against us.

At Yorktown I saw, myself plainly the negroes working the enemy's heavy guns.

I have not the slightest doubt, from my own observation and from conversation with our returned prisoners and captured enemies, that the negroes are extensively used by the enemy.

I have no doubt the negro will fight, and I saw a negro servant in the thickest of the fight at Fredericksburgh, who fired away sixty rounds, and was as cool as any man on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. G.

THE COLORED REGIMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Feb. 26.

The recruiting for the Fifty-fourth (colored) regiment is proceeding rapidly. Capt. R. G. SHAW, of the Second Regiment, has been appointed as its Colonel, and Surgeon LINCOLN R. STONE, of Salem, has also been transferred from the Second to the Fifty-fourth.

Gov. ANDREW has appointed the following named gentlemen a Committee to superintend the raising of the regiment: George L. Stearns, Amos A. Lawrence, John M. Forbes, William I. Bowditch, Le Baron Russell and Richard P. Hallowell, of Boston; George Howland, Jr., and James B. Congdon, of New Bedford; Willard P. Phillips, of Salem; and Francis G. Shaw, of New-York. Mr. Hallowell will act as Treasurer of the Committee.

Over $5,000 has been subscribed in Boston in aid of the undertaking, including a check of $500 received from GERRIT SMITH.—*New Bedford Mercury, Feb. 26.*

The Confiscation Act in Tennessee.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JOHNSON.

Whereas, Many persons owning and possessing real and personal estate, situate in that portion of the State of Tennessee within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, come within the provisions of sections fifth and sixth of an act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, and have failed and refused to avail themselves of the provisions of the fifth section within the sixty days, which expired under the Proclamation of the President of the United States, on the 22d day of September, 1862; and,

Whereas, Many such persons are now within the so-called Confederate States, having left their property in charge of agents who collect the rents, issues and profits thereof, and forward the same to the owners, or retain and invest it for their benefit, therefore, in pursuance of said act of Congress, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby warn all persons holding, renting, occupying or using any such real or personal estates, or the rents, issues and profits thereof, belonging to any such parties, as well as all agents, not to pay the same over to said parties or their agents, but to retain the same until some person suitable has been appointed in the name and behalf of the United States to receive the same, and hold it subject to the order of the said Government of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

FEB. 20, 1863.

FROM CANADA.

Canadian Politics—State of the Finances—Representation by Population—Seat of Government Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1863.

My last letter contained a list of the topics which were alluded to in the royal speech, by which the session of the Canadian Parliament was opened on Friday last at the ancient capital of Quebec. The most important of these are the questions regarding the present state of the Provincial Finances—the State of the Representation, and the question as to the immediate completion of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, or removal to Toronto for some years until the future capital be provided with the requisite accommodation. For many years past, our Government has gone on, expending large sums of money, and getting into debt, regardless of consequences. The men who now form Lord MONCK's Cabinet have taken great credit to themselves for their measures of an economical character, and have professed a great desire to equalize the receipts and the expenditure. I believe they have not been as recklessly extravagant as their predecessors in office, but the scheme of an intercolonial railroad, which they initiated and attempted to carry out, does not prove them to be as careful of the public money as their professions would lead us to believe. The Hon. Mr. HOWLAND, our Finance Minister, returned from England a few weeks ago, in a weak state of health, and he is still unable to leave Toronto, where he resides, so that it may be some time before we know the position of the public accounts. The next prominent question is that of representation. At the union of the Provinces, in 1841, sixty-five representatives were given to Upper Canada, and the same number to the Lower or Eastern Province, although the population of the latter at that time somewhat exceeded the population of the former. Since then, however, the tide of emigration has flowed westward, and in 1852 Upper Canada had a majority of sixty thousand, while in 1861 the majority had increased to three hundred thousand. Now, while the great majority of the members from the East, being French, acted as a unit on any question affecting their section of the Province, those from the West being divided into different political parties, and voting according to their political views, gave an easy victory to the French. The result has been that the French have virtually governed the Province for the last ten or fifteen years, and have occasioned the large debt which has been contracted, and toward the liquidation of which they pay, as compared with the Western section, only one dollar in every four that enters the treasury. It is but natural that under these circumstances a readjustment of the representation should be earnestly demanded by the inhabitants of Canada West—that in fact the representation should be in proportion to the population. Popular feeling on the subject has been growing to such an extent that no Government ignoring the subject could possibly remain in office. At the commencement of the last session of Parliament, in March, 1862, Mr. MCDOUGALL, the member for North Oxford, a Western constituency, and an able, clear-headed man, moved in amendment to the speech the following resolution, which was seconded by Hon. Mr. FOLEY:

"That while we shall give our best attention to any other measures of public usefulness which may be submitted for our consideration, we must express our surprise that his Excellency has not been advised to make allusion to the recent census of this Province, by which the important fact is established, that the population of Upper Canada exceeded that of Lower Canada, in the month of February, 1861, by not less than 285,427 souls; that as the excess of population in Upper Canada was only 61,773 at the taking of the census in 1852, it is evident that the disproportion is becoming greater every year; that the continuance of a system which gives to the two sections an equal number of representatives in the Legislature, is, in view of these facts, manifestly unjust, and fraught with great danger to the peace and good government of the country; that we, therefore, deeply regret that his Excellency has not been advised to recommend for our adoption some measure for securing to this large population in Upper Canada their rightful share of the Parliamentary representation and their just influence in the Government."

Forty-four Upper Canadian members voted in favor of this resolution, sixteen against it, and five were absent. Of the sixteen who voted with the Nays, more than half were in favor of representation by population, but voted against Mr. MCDOUGALL's motion because it implied a censure on the Government. During the session, the Cartier-Macdonald Government resigned office, being defeated on the Militia question, and Mr. SICOTTE and Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD formed a new Administration, and into the new Cabinet came Mr. MCDOUGALL, Mr. FOLEY, (the mover and seconder of the above resolution,) Mr. HOWLAND and Mr. WILSON—all men sent to Parliament strongly pledged to support the Representation measure. No sooner, however, did they enter on office than they agreed to ignore this vital question, and to substitute in its room an absurdity called the Double Majority scheme; that is to say, that every measure, before becoming law, should be sanctioned by a majority of the members from both sections of the province! The deeds of the late coalition Government, however, were regarded with such aversion by a large portion of the people of both provinces, that it was deemed better for a time to endure the present men, in the hope that in the meantime the finances of the province should be placed in a satisfactory condition, and all the new ministers were reelected by their constituents without opposition. Having been in office for several months, and time given them to mature their measures, they are now called on to submit these measures to Parliament and the public. It is said the present Opposition will move the amendment proposed last session by Mr. McDOUGALL, and the question is, how will the men who supported him then vote now.

The Tories say they have got new light on the subject since they have been in Opposition, and are prepared to vote right. Will the Reformers who are pledged to the question join them, and turn out the men who forsook their principles when on the very eve of attaining their long coveted boon?

I should have said, in justice to the present Ministry, that they intend applying the principle of representation by population to the two sections separately, but still keeping the number of representatives for each Province the same. I should also have noticed the fact that there is a small, but highly respectable, number of French Canadian members—the Rouges—who admit the righteousness of the principle advocated by the West, and say that ultimately it must be granted, but that time has not yet come.

Before leaving this subject, I may add that a French member—Mr. DUFRESNE—is to move in amendment to the address the precise motion proposed last Session, by Mr. SICOTTE, who is now the Lower Canada Premier, viz.:

Resolved, That the principle of equal representation was the basis of the compact upon which the union between Upper and Lower Canada was formed, and is essential to the maintenance of that union as it now exists, inasmuch as it affords a guarantee to secure to each section of United Canada the enjoyment of laws and institutions congenial to the wishes and requirements of its inhabitants.

There voted for this motion, last Session, 20 members, and 67 voted against it.

With regard to the third great question—that of the seat of Government—an elaborate report is to be laid before Parliament immediately. What action will be taken on it remains to be seen. Meantime the following figures will give an idea of the amount of work yet to be performed, as estimated by the Commissioners appointed by the Government:

Completion of Parliamentary buildings	$636,[illegible]
Completion of Departmental buildings	262,077
Completion of exterior work	136,077
Works connected with Mr. GARTH's contract for heating	36,737
	$1,108,[illegible]
Extra for superintendence and contingencies, say 15 per cent.	166,[illegible]
Total Commissioners' estimate	$1,274,[illegible]

In addition to this, it is proposed to build a White House for the Governor-General, cost $300,000, thus incurring a debt of $1,600,000 before Ottawa can become the permanent seat of Government!

An Infernal Machine.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INTENDED VICTIM.

NEHEMIAH HODGE, of North Adams, Mass., has been arrested on suspicion of having sent an infernal machine to S. M. WHIPPLE, of Chicago, with whom he had some difficulty regarding a patent railroad switch. The Chicago *Tribune* has a full account of the whole transaction. It says:

"The box was taken from Albany by New-York and shipped per the American Express Company on the 4th of December, for Chicago. It arrived here on the 7th, and was delivered on the 8th, at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. It was a strong spruce box, nicely finished, and dovetailed with the utmost precision, weighing about 14 pounds, the dimensions being 16 inches in length, 6 in depth, and 9 in width. It was locked, wrapped in several thicknesses of strong brown paper, and secured with stout twine. Upon the top the box was labeled, 'Two Model Spark Arresters in brass for the examination and report of S. M. WHIPPLE, Railroad Attorney. Please notify Mr. WHIPPLE.' Upon one end was 'Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company,' and on the other, 'S. WHIPPLE,' the whole being printed as with a stencil. Meanwhile, Mr. WHIPPLE received a letter warning him that such a machine had been sent him. He was absent from Chicago at the time when the package arrived, and upon his return was informed that it was awaiting him. The anomalous letter at once flashed upon him, and he instantly suspected this was the machine sent for his destruction. He compared the size and wrappings with the description in that letter. They exactly compared with each other. The police were notified, and Deputy Superintendent RAND, with one or two officers, went down and examined the box. The papers and twine were carefully taken off, and the box left in that condition until the next day, Jan. 8. In the meantime two sharp wedges, connected by a traverse bar at the top, were prepared and slightly driven into the box. The box was then taken to the slip between the warehouses A and B, where a crane used for canal-boat purposes, furnished another convenient instrument. A heavy weight was fastened to one end of a rope, some 200 feet in length, and the rope run over a pulley at the top of the crane. The weight was then elevated to the top, and the box with its wedges placed directly beneath. The parties at the other end, 200 feet distant, let the weight suddenly down upon the wedges. A deafening explosion, equal to that of a cannon, followed. A column of fire and smoke shot up into the air, and the box was hurled in fragments among the rocks which had purposely been placed around it. An after examination of these fragments showed the ingenious construction of the machine. The breaking of the lid loosed a pin which held a hammer. This hammer worked with a spring and when released struck with great force one of SMITH & WESSON's cartridges, which in turn fired the powder, separated from the machinery by a thin partition."

The Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* gives the following particulars of the explosion at DUPONT's powder mills in Wilmington, (Del.,) on Feb. 25:

"The explosion took place in what is called the packing mill. There were engaged at the mill at the time, some seventeen persons, and all of them with the exception of two, were killed at once. The coopers were the only branch of the operators at work, and it is thought that the explosion was caused by their work in packing powder in boxes, &c. There were at the time some fifteen or twenty tons of powder in the packing mill, which was of course entirely consumed, and everybody within the building at the time either killed or dreadfully wounded.

The casualties were as follows:—

Killed.

J. McKenner, wheelwright.	P. Rambo, wheelwright.
Fergus Noone, packer.	Edw. Devlin, packer.
Sam. Fisher, Sr., packer.	Hugh Devlin, packer.
Sam. Fisher, Jr., packer.	Jos. McLoughlin, [illegible]
John Haggerty, cooper.	John Quirk, ——
James Credan, cooper.	John Higgerton, ——
John P. Dehan, cooper.	Thos. Clarkin, ——
Thos. Dougherty, driver.	

Wounded.

Alex. Mitchell, engineer; Jas. [illegible], [illegible].

The building in which the explosion took place is a square structure, with thick brick walls and an iron roof. It is the nearest to Wilmington of the series of buildings connected with the powder mills, and is stationed on Brandywine Creek, about a third of a mile from either of the other mills, and three miles from Wilmington. It is about seventy-five feet square.

The building was constructed with special reference to the probability of an explosion. The iron roof was so arranged that in the event of an explosion it would open like folding doors, and the force of the explosion would find vent through that channel. There was an engine-house and other apartments connected with the building, which were, of course, entirely destroyed.

There were several dwelling-houses in the immediate neighborhood of the mill, and they were all more or less injured. Furniture was thrown down and broken, windows smashed, and the porches and fronts of some of the houses were greatly damaged, but we are gratified to state, that as far as we have heard, no one not within the walls of the fated building was injured.

There was at the time of the explosion, a wagon, with four horses attached, about receiving a load of boxes of powder. The driver of the wagon was killed, and also two of the horses, and the wagon itself was totally destroyed.

Strange to say, the shock of the explosion was not more apparent in the city of Wilmington than in this city. Many of the residents of that place were unaware of the occurrence until informed of it some time afterwards. Beyond the fact that the windows and doors of houses were momentarily shaken, and a dull noise heard, no other casualty occurred in that city. Those who were in the street were made aware of the explosion by observing a thick black cloud of smoke arise in the direction of the mills. The effect was more apparent in Chester than in Wilmington. The people of that town (Chester) were startled from their propriety by a violent shaking of windows, rattling of crockery, &c.

DUPONT's Mills are so arranged that it is impossible for an explosion to be productive of much loss of life or the material manufactured.

Each department connected with the manufacture of powder is separate from the rest, the whole forming a succession of mills that extend a distance of two miles on Brandywine Creek, and an explosion in one cannot possibly be communicated to either of the others. (We mention this fact from the circumstance that many people suppose DUPONT's Mills to be one large consolidated establishment. The explosion yesterday, although felt within a circumference of forty miles, and destroying some fifteen or twenty tons of powder and a number of lives of operatives, does not affect to any material extent the manufacture of that article."

A Heroine.

RECAPTURE OF THE BRIG J. P. ELLICOTT FROM A REBEL PRIZE CREW.

From the Washington Republican.

Among the American vessels captured by the pirate Retribution, was the American brigantine *J. P. Ellicott*, [illegible] tons, of Bucksport, Me., A. DEVEREUX master, from Boston, to Cienfuegos, Cuba. She was captured on the 10th of January, in latitude 29° 12' north, and longitude 68° 35' west. Her officers and crew were taken on board the pirate, and placed in irons. A prize crew was put on board the brig, consisting of GILBERT HAY, a Scotchman, prizemaster, recently from Fort Lafayette, and [illegible], mate, and five seamen.

The captain and mate of the *J. P. Ellicott* were accompanied by their wives. The wife of the mate was left on board the brig. This woman had cause to fear bad usage at the hands of the prize-master and his mate, and managed to get them intoxicated, when she proposed to the seamen, who were mostly, if not all, colored people from St. Thomas, to make them prisoners, and to capture the vessel. She took two handcuffs from her trunk, and, with their assistance, put the pirates in irons, and took possession of the vessel on the 10th of January. She had studied navigation on the voyage with her husband, and, having assumed command, sailed for St. Thomas, till she spoke a French vessel, which gave her the right course. She made Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, to the windward of St. Thomas, whence she was piloted by colored people to St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 27th ult., and placed her in the hands of JOHN T. EDGAR, United States Consul, who put the Master, mate and five seamen on board the United States steamer [illegible]

The Late Victory at Fort Donelson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. GIBSON, who was wounded at the late battle of Fort Donelson, is a brother of Mr. W. H. GIBSON, of this city, and a native of Vermont. He received a military education under the instructions of Capt. PARTRIDGE, at the Norwich University, and graduated with honors in 1846. Soon after graduating he took up the study of law, and emigrated to the West in 1852.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he was among the foremost to assist the Government, and when volunteering seemed to lag he offered his services, saying, "Boys, we have talked and made speeches, it is now time to fight." He raised a company, receiving the commission of Captain, the highest post he desired, and has since been doing efficient service in Kentucky and Tennessee.

NORWAY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 25th of February, by the arrival at this port of the steamship Arago. Preparations for the grand movement were still in progress. All the iron-clads, excepting two, had arrived. The misunderstanding between the officers of Gen. HUNTER's and Gen. FOSTER's forces respectively, had been amicably arranged, through the interposition of Adjutant-Gen. TOWNSEND, who, it is stated, was sent on with power to adjudicate all differences. His announcement that the forces from North Carolina were not to be permanently disconnected from that Department, had created a better state of feeling among them. Gen. STEVENSON and Quartermaster SLAUGHT, it was understood, would soon both be honorably released. Gen. HUNTER had held a grand review of all the troops from Gen. FOSTER's command. The health and spirits of the troops were good.

A private letter from Port Royal makes the following curious statement: "Gen. FOSTER took a Captain and thirty men from the Tenth Connecticut, just before he went North, and made a reconnoissance. They entered Bull's Bay, north of Charleston harbor, and landing there, marched through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and even to within view of Fort Sumter, at about a mile and three quarters distant—so near that the officers from the parapet of the fort could see them. They returned unharmed, and think there is every reason to believe a successful attack can be made upon the Babylon of rebeldom from a quarter deemed unassailable."

Our advices from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are as late as the 23d ult. The expedition through Yazoo had penetrated to Moon Lake on the 22d. Beyond that point, toward the Coldwater River, the rebels had temporarily obstructed the channel by felling trees, &c., but it would soon be cleared out. A skirmish took place there recently between a detachment of the Fifth Illinois cavalry and a party of mounted rebels, in which the latter were routed with the loss of six killed, several wounded, and twenty-six captured.

Deserters from Gen. BRAGG's rebel army pass through Louisville daily. They make their escape and report to Federal authorities at Memphis, who furnish the transportation to Louisville and to other points northward.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of the Navy as to whether any officer of the Government has liberated prisoners captured by any naval officer, and restored captured property, on payment of money or other valuable consideration. A bill was introduced to pay for arming loyal citizen-troops organized in insurrectionary districts. The bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government was postponed. The Conscription bill, as it came from the House, was then considered. During the proceedings Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill, made a report relative to the Bank tax, which was concurred in. It provides for a tax of one per cent. on all circulation below the scale proposed by the House, two per cent. on all above, and one-fourth of one per cent. on deposits. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Relations, regarding the question of foreign mediation. The report was unanimous, and deprecates any interference whatever, by any foreign nation, in our national difficulties. A bill was introduced for the purchase of the Stevens Battery. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Postal Reform bill was agreed to. The debate on the Conscription bill was continued at great length.

In the House, the Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report on the credentials of ALVIN HAWKINS, claiming a seat for the Ninth District of Tennessee. The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreements on the bill increasing the number of Generals, was agreed to. The report provides for thirty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadiers. The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill amendments, was considered, and the bill, as amended, finally passed. It retains the clause taxing sales of gold and silver coin. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to; also the report of the Committee of Conference on the Postal Reform bill; also the report of the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill. During the evening session the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, but the debate took a very wide range, including in its scope the Battle of Fair Oaks and other equally relevant subjects.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson. A bill was introduced providing payment of interest on canal drafts issued since 1860, and another to extend contracts for canal repairs. A bill was also introduced to repeal the New-York School Library act. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and to extend the powers and duties of the Canal Commissioners. No other business of importance was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Africa, we have received advices from Europe to the 18th ult., four days later. The news is not specially important. Nothing new relating to the American question had been developed. The address prepared by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in response to the contributions for the relief of the distress, received by the ship George Griswold, from New-York, was to be publicly presented to the Commander of that vessel, in the Concert Room of St. George's Hall, on the 16th of February. Some of the leading men of Liverpool were expected to take part in the proceedings, and a gratifying demonstration was looked for. The Liverpool mass meeting for the adoption of an address in support of President's LINCOLN's emancipation policy was to be held at the Amphitheatre in that town on the 19th of February. The Polish insurrection appears to be assuming more and more formidable *proportions. A band of 2,000 insurgents had occupied* Dibiecka, upon the frontier of Dublin. The statement that the insurgents under LANGEWEIS had suffered considerable losses proved exaggerated. His chief force, consisting of 5,000 men, *was posted in the mountains of Kraya.* The Austrian Government had prohibited the exportation *and carriage of arms and warlike stores across* the frontier to Prussia. The Russian and Prussian Government showed great irritation against the Austrian Press on account of the sympathy it was manifesting for the Poles. It is stated that the Poles have intercepted letters to the Russian Ambassador at Berlin and Paris, accusing Austria of encouraging the Poles in their insurrection. It is also stated that the Poles have intercepted letters from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, stating his intention to pursue the same course of action he has hitherto pursued in the government of Poland. A Convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th inst. In the Liverpool Cotton market prices were without change. There was very little business doing in Breadstuffs, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a report was adopted protesting against the passage of the bill now pending before Congress, to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue. The objections to the bill are that it would be highly inconvenient, and, in some cases, ruinous to merchants, and might lead to gross abuses and injustice.

The Second Regiment of New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. BAILEY commanding, passed through Washington on Friday, en route from the Army of the Potomac for the Granite State, to recruit. They left home with one thousand men, and return with only three hundred.

Nutmegs are current in New-Haven, Conn., in place of pennies. The *Journal*, which is responsible for the statement, does not say whether they are wooden or the genuine article.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, and prices favored sellers. Heavy sales of Provisions were reported, chiefly hog products, at generally buoyant rates. Groceries were moderately inquired for, as also were Whisky, Candles, Hops, Clover Seed and Tobacco. Fruits, Hides, Fish, Tallow, Oils, Wool and Fire Crackers were in lively request, and advancing. Cotton was selling slowly, at drooping figures. Hay was salable and steady. The Freight engagements were restricted. There were 468 vessels of all classes in port.

Constitutionalism and the War.

When President LINCOLN declared that there was no line, crooked or straight, which could form a boundary between the conflicting States, he gave utterance to a truth so important, that it should never be lost sight of in thinking of our position, and so evident, that one has but to study the geography of the country to see its force. There is a great deal of talk about peace, about the impossibility of subduing the rebels, about the difficulty of getting recruits, the financial ruin of the country, &c., and this talk is calculated to demoralize both the people and the army; it is raising up false issues, and can result in nothing but a ruinous extension of the war.

The war was undertaken for union and the Constitution. For union first, as the chief essential, as that without which this country cannot exist as a country; without which, in spite of our national energy, of our power of territorial extension, we must soon degenerate into something like the condition of the Republics of South and Central America—with this difference, that our very energy will make the anarchy infinitely greater and more disastrous than anything which has yet been seen. For the Constitution, as the symbol of law and order. Without fixed law we cannot live, and without enforced constitutional guarantees, the liberties bequeathed us by our fathers must be in perpetual danger.

Let any man of the least comprehension ask himself, are there any possible boundary lines which preserve the geographical and commercial necessities of the different portions of this country, and do not include within them all those elements of discord *which are now dividing and distracting the* country? The question admits of but one answer. And we must make up our minds that this Union must be preserved either under the auspices of the free North, or of the Slave and spuriously aristocratic South.

We must either whip the South or be beaten ourselves. Are we prepared to accept the latter alternative? If our armies cannot defeat the rebel armies, they will be defeated by them. If we cannot recruit our armies, then our armies will be driven North, and the burning homesteads of Pennsylvania will prove the necessity of the Union. Does any one think that the rebels have no desire to shift the scene of conflict to our side of the Potomac—to make our States the same wilderness which eighteen months' campaigning of half a million men has made Northern Virginia?

We have entered into a war for the preservation of the Union, and we cannot back out of it. Suppose that we believe the admission of Western Virginia, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to be unconstitutional, the interference with the treasonable Press unwise, the Proclamation ill-advised. These things are now *faits accomplis*, for good or for ill. Their constitutionality will be settled in good time; their wisdom will be best tested in the light of the future. The real question that concerns us all is, will the cause of the Union and the Constitution, of Nationality and Freedom, of Law and Progress, be most forwarded by doing all in our power, individually and collectively, to fight the battles of our country, to give our arms success, or shall we do better by contending with that which is past, by showing how much better we could have done, and how this or that difficulty might have been avoided, and this or that success achieved? We may talk about peace, but the time is past to make peace until it is asked for on the old basis by the rebels, and that we may rest assured will never be done so long as a conscript can be raised, or a cargo of English arms can be run through the blockade. We are looking too much behind us to succeed, not sufficiently to what the President and every sagacious man sees is the one thing imperative—military success.

We may be tired of the war, but are we prepared to accept Southern dictatorship? Are the men who in the early days of these troubles shook their horsewhips at the North, who bullied and threatened the Senate and the Legislature, who tore this prosperous nation to pieces, and brought on the horrors of civil war, rather than share as equals with freemen the powers of our common Constitution, and whose passion for absolute power, nurtured under the influence of *Slavery, has been enraged and inflamed by this* war; are these men to rule us as they rule *their slaves? Depend upon it, they will accept no reunion which places them again in a position in which, by the natural increase of population, they will in ten years be powerless.* We or they must rule. Are we prepared for peace on terms which would eternally degrade and disgrace the nation? If not, let us sink all minor difficulties, all secondary issues, to obtain the one necessity of a real peace—victory in the field. We can put all other things right afterwards. The voice of the people will rule; that which has been done wrong will be put right; that which has been done unwisely will find a remedy. The one business now in hand is the efficient prosecution of the war.

Rebel Prospects in Missouri.

History furnishes few more despicable sights than those of rulers driven from the countries which they have oppressed, and seeking at hostile Courts for aid to enable them to regain the power they have forfeited. And there are not to be found more lamentable plaints than some which have come from these exiles. They are apt to be so full of malignity—all the more contemptible for its impotence—and of such assumptions of right and of power, that the exhibition is not very creditable to humanity.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, the rebel Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Missouri, has recenly put forth his petty contribution to this class of literature, in what purports to be his official address to the people of Missouri, on his assuming the office of Governor of that State, vice CLAIB. F. JACKSON, deceased. The address is dated—where he has resided for a year past, and now resides—at Richmond, on Feb. 14, although JACKSON died in December, and it opens with the official announcement of the rebel Governor's demise.

Mr. REYNOLDS then informs the subjects of his Government that, being "confident that his (REYNOLDS') authority is acknowledged by an overwhelming majority of the people," he has "assumed the position of Governor of Missouri." We are still more confident that this assumption of his, will be looked upon as an impudent and ridiculous one by the people of Missouri, who elected that loyal Legislature which a few days ago gave the Peace Democracy such a scorching. Mr. REYNOLDS assures the Missourians that "among the many great qualities" of JEFF. DAVIS, "the most perfect sincerity is conspicuous," and that "no object lies nearer his heart than the liberation of Missouri." We are not inclined to disbelieve this. Since Maryland, whose "liberation" lay equally near to his heart, so contemptuously refused to be liberated, he doubtless would like to try his hand with Missouri. He would, of course, meet there with the same reception. None of the border States which have been once brought thoroughly under the flag of the Union have the slightest wish to be "liberated." They know well what that means in the rebel vocabulary; that it is to set them free to the desolations of war, famine and pestilence, to oppression and brutality, to family ruin and social anarchy; and let REYNOLDS "charm never so wisely," he will not meet with any response from Missouri which will gratify his gubernatorial vanity. The most pleasing thing to Missouri in this whole address will be the assurance, if she can trust it, that the Confederate troops will not return to her borders until "the military position of affairs shall give a well grounded hope that it *will remain there permanently.*"

Though Mr. REYNOLDS pleads earnestly for "harmony and support," he does not confine himself to pleading. He threatens roundly. He announces that he has on that day "issued an order of sequestration embracing all property, real and personal, now or hereafter owned by any person willingly supporting anywhere, at any time since May 10, 1861, or hereafter, the Government of the United States, or the rebellion in Missouri headed by HAMILTON R. GAMBLE." This, as will be seen, is somewhat sweeping. It might be objected to it that he could hardly confiscate the property of all persons who "anywhere" support the Government of the United States, and should have confined his sequestration to Missouri. His response might be that he had as much power to sequestrate property anywhere else as in Missouri, which would be strictly true.

The address closes with an earnest appeal to the Missourians in the rebel service. In fact the whole affair seems intended for effect upon them. It speaks of their "longing to return home," of their "impatience," of the "experience of exile." It urges them to frown down any attempt to diminish their affection for the Confederate Government, and promises them that they shall be united across the Mississippi, under Gen. PRICE, as soon as they can be spared. It would certainly not be wonderful if the Missourians who have entered the rebel service should be disconcerted, and should begin to ask why they should longer carry arms in support of men who can do nothing for them —why they should not rather return to the comforts of order and comparative quiet, which are beginning to be experienced in their old homes in Missouri. This address may not be ill calculated to meet such discontent. The threatened sequestration of the property of loyal men might possibly allure some grossly ignorant rebels to remain yet longer in the army, under hope of plunder, kept alive by the promises of a speedy return to the State on the part of the rebel forces, in which Mr. REYNOLDS indulges. We are at a loss to comprehend what effect this would-be Governor could have expected to produce by his address anywhere except in the rebel army. There, it might possibly accomplish something; anywhere else it is altogether and simply ridiculous.

Cotton Culture in the South.

The letter from India, which we give in another column, throws a damper on the sanguine speculations of the British Press in regard to their expected supplies of colonial cotton. The opinion of the writer is clear and positive that India never will afford a supply of cotton to English manufactures. No sufficient reasons are assigned for this opinion, but undoubtedly the reasons are *manifest enough to the writer, for he dwells* in one of the best cotton-growing districts of *India, and is fully acquainted with the process* of culture in that country, and the unsuccessful efforts of the Government to improve and *stimulate it.*

Doubtless the reasons are three-fold. First, the soil is not the best for the full development of the plant. The fields produce not over one-third as much per acre as the cotton fields of the American States. Second, the climate is not what it should be. The Summer beams with such intense fervor that it burns up the tender cotton plant before it has attained strength and vigor. Cotton requires a great deal of rain while it is growing. Third, the labor of India is too indolent and dissolute to be relied on for supplying a steady and world-wide want. While these facts remain, and they are likely to continue unchanged, India can never become a reliable cotton-producing country, though, doubtless, high prices and great official exertions may draw enough of the staple out in certain seasons to alleviate the famine resulting from an American failure.

The prospect was never so good as now for Arkansas and Tennessee to make great speculations in their soil, by opening them to free labor. A good farm hand can take a horse and plow, and on any fair cotton field, in either of those States, produce cotton enough for three bales, weighing 450 pounds each. At present prices this would be a yield of $1,200 to the farm hand. We know that planters in Tennessee, within the Union lines, confidently expect to make $1,200 to each field hand the present season, if the war shall not disturb their operations. In other words, they expect to make on each slave more than the price of him, so that if emancipation follows they will suffer no loss. Why should not free white labor go down into those States and plant cotton crops?

The American Policy of England.

The recent debates in the British Parliament show a continued and persistent animosity toward us on the part of the Government and governing classes of England. In neither the "Queen's speech," nor any of the speeches on the address was a word uttered indicative of good will toward the Union. Her Majesty, indeed, is made to express the "deepest concern" because of the continuance of the desolating conflict still raging in America, but this "deepest concern" of the royal heart is evidently not on our account. Friendless as was the tone of the "royal speech," that of the speeches of noble lords and right-honorable gentlemen in the two houses, was still more so—nay, positively hostile in most cases. All prophesied evil as the fate of the Republic, or were unmeasured in calumniating the conduct of our Government. Not a voice was raised to refute the slanderers—no friendly advocate appeared to defend the sacred cause for which these States are battling.

Earl DERBY predicted that the reconstruction of the Union, on its original basis, was "conclusively and absolutely impossible," because, forsooth, the rebellion of an *organized* Confederacy could not be as quickly crushed as that of an undisciplined and ill-united multitude. Earl RUSSELL not only held the same opinion, but considered that the subju*gation of the South by the North "would be* a grievous calamity." Lord MALMESBURY was wroth with the Foreign Secretary for not having acceded to the proposition of NAPOLEON, and felt shocked because our Government had pronounced certain articles contraband of war. Mr. CALTHORPE, the mover of the address in the Commons, avowed that he could not avoid feeling contempt for the Lincoln Administration, since all men holding office under it, and entering into contracts with it, were not as immaculate as GEORGE WASHINGTON, and because rebels had been stripped of those franchises which were only designed for law-abiding citizens. DISRAELI, the Tory chief, capped the climax by boldly prognosticating that "the America of the future would be an America of armies—an America of diplomacy—of rival States and cabinets—of frequent turbulence and frequent war."

These specimens of the opinions entertained by leading members of Parliament, in relation to the Union, and the National Executive, leave no room for doubt as to the feelings with which the British aristocracy regard us. The establishment of our independence in defiance of British power—the example which we have exhibited to the world of the superiority of popular institutions—the impetus which we have given to the cause of liberty in Europe, and the unparalleled rapidity with which we have grown into a great nation, are offences that we can make no atonement for in the estimation of those classes.

But, notwithstanding their cordial hatred of the Union, and their Southern proclivities, there is no danger that the aristocracy will attempt to force the British Government to depart from its nominally neutral position, and participate in the intermeddling schemes of the French Emperor. How reckless soever may be the course of individuals, prudential considerations will deter the order from venting their ill-feeling in this hazardous manner. They will not demand intervention, for it would make bad worse by involving England in war. They will not press for recognition, because simple recognition would bring no advantages and no cotton. Neither will they clamor for mediation, because mediation would be certain rather to protract than to end the conflict. Convinced that the interests of England require her to keep clear of the combatants, the aristocracy, however well-disposed for mischief, will be content to limit their manifestations of enmity to exulting over our disasters, calumniating the Administration, and predicting the dissolution of the Republic. All this we are now pretty well accustomed to, and it commands very little attention.

But while such continues to be the relation borne to us by the ruling classes, we are now better convinced than ever of the friendly feeling of a large body of British subjects. We have *now what we never have had since the opening of the war—a party* avowedly and intelligently in our favor. This party is growing *so rapidly in strength, that it will very probably* make itself heard in the House of Commons, and felt in the House of Lords, before the close of the session.

THE PRESS AND THE ARMY.—We are glad to hear from Gen. HOOKER's headquarters that measures have been taken to prevent correspondents making developments injurious to the army and damaging to military plans. There has long been some system needed in this matter, and the Press has labored hard, but unsuccessfully, to obtain it. If the military authorities had at first instituted a plan, any reasonable plan whatever, for the guidance of army correspondents, it would have been loyally sustained by the whole Press. But in this matter, as in so many others, everything has been allowed to hang at loose ends, and, though just and feasible plans have been proposed, the Government has refused all along to adopt any one of them. Here correspondents have been flattered; there buffeted. Now an incompetent General, in order to conceal his imbecility, has expelled them all from his lines; and now another, equally incompetent, in order to show his genius, has unfolded to them his whole plan of campaign; while a third has seized and opened their letters, and, finding them too true, has destroyed them. In one department they have been allowed to publish movements in advance, while in another they have been prevented chronicling them after being executed. At one time facts have been disclosed which have aided the enemy; at another, facts have been suppressed which would have cheered and strengthened the nation. All this might have been remedied by a *simple system for the* guidance of correspondents and the Press in publishing military news.

This is a People's War, and we do not suppose that either the Government, the soldiers or the public desire that the Press should ignore the existence of the war, or the operations of the army. But the loyal Press, all over the country, would very cheerfully subordinate its own temporary interests to the good of the nation. If Gen. HOOKER will establish a system at once just and sensible, for the regulation of the whole matter, he will confer a great benefit on the country and its journalism.

AT THE TREASURY.—We noticed the fact, the other day, that the Territorial Government of New-Mexico had applied to Congress for compensation for 600 Indians who are there held in bondage, and who are liberated by the act abolishing Slavery in the Territories. We observe now that Kansas has applied to Congress to pay her Territorial debt, and that Minnesota has applied for compensation for damages inflicted by the Indians, and for pensions for those of her citizens who were wounded in the Sioux rebellion. Perhaps these latter claims are in themselves intrinsically just; but we could wish these States would not press them on the Treasury just at present. The Territorial debt of Kansas is a heavy one, and embraces compensation for the losses suffered by both parties in the Border-Ruffian war seven years *ago. The claim will probably amount to a* million dollars. The demands of the Minnesotians, if they were granted, would not fall short of another million.

We think it would be better for both these States to enter into some temporary arrangement with their own citizens for the satisfaction of these claims, and defer to the future any attempts to obtain compensation from the National Treasury. There are plenty of just claims on the part of States which are held in abeyance at this crisis, and which depend on the credit and future wealth of the Government. By adopting this plan, Minnesota and Kansas will show their patriotism as clearly as they have done by their contributions of brave men to the National army.

Kansas and Her Congressional Representative.

The member of Congress from Kansas, Hon. M. F. CONWAY, whose recent speech advocating peace and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy has attracted such wide notice, was recently censured for his course in the matter by one branch of the Legislature of Kansas; and in reply to that censure he has written the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1863.

Hon. Wm. H. H. Lawrence, Secretary of State, Kansas:

SIR: I return you the presumptuous resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature, denouncing me as "a traitor," and ordering me to resign my seat in Congress.

I have no respect and no use for them—none whatever. I am surprised you should regard them of sufficient importance to send me a "certified copy." I hold them in utter contempt.

Seven years ago the Border-Ruffian Legislature denounced me in similar terms; but while the people overwhelmed it, its aiders and abettors, they gave to me the highest evidences of their confidence and favor.

So will it be in this case.

I shall in due season ask the people of the State to pass judgment on my views and conduct; and in the meantime, all such vulgar and malignant vituperation as that of the House of Representatives will receive only my contempt.

Yours, &c., M. F. CONWAY.

Suit for Damages.

From the Transcript, 28th February.

A suit was commenced on Thursday, by JAMES B. TAYLOR, against CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, to recover $500,000, which the plaintiff alleges to be the amount of damages caused to him by the defendant's persistent attempts to show, through suits at law, and advertisements and articles in the newspapers, that the title under which plaintiff holds the property known as the Gansevoort property is bad, and that it really belongs to the City. Mr. TAYLOR claims that the property is actually worth more than a million of dollars, and that he has been defrauded of a fair market for it by the efforts of defendant. The advance in real estate is so rapid that it may not be certain that Mr. TAYLOR will avail himself of the peremptory mandamus to the Comptroller, issued by the Supreme Court, returnable on Tuesday next.

THE WAR.

Benefits and Lessons of the War—How it may be Made of Use to the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than twenty years ago, a man of much study at home and experience abroad, remarked while criticising the tendency of foreign tourists to dwell on the superficial features only of our civilization, that there really was no such thing as American society any more than there was such a thing as American architecture. The man has long been dead, and the review in which he wrote died before him, but his assertion remained pretty true down to a very recent period, if not to the present day. Our national character was wanting in definite formation. We could not ourselves clearly discriminate its specific qualities, still less could foreigners. Most of them regarded us as a species of English, hostile indeed to the mother country, but not essentially differing from it. The English themselves, who ought to have been the best informed in the matter, were nearly the worst, till the other day they persisted in considering us a degenerate variety, or at any rate a mere variety of themselves; and most of the mistakes of their writers concerning us sprung from this fundamental error, the extreme development of which was beautifully shown in ALISON's definition of America, as "England, *minus* the army, the church and the aristocracy." When John Bull did at last discover that we had some national character of our own, he ran the discovery to extremes, as his wont is in such cases, and found out all at once that there were not only two, but three Anglo-Saxon nations, the citizens or subjects of VICTORIA, LINCOLN and DAVIS.

While making immense strides in wealth and population, our country had certainly also done something, and a good deal, toward consolidating the social structure within, and had parted with much of that "provincialism" charged upon us so late as 1846 by so distinguished a writer as FENIMORE COOPER. But various aspects of this condition still showed themselves, and one of its strongest features was the very general tendency to absenteeism among persons of independent fortune—a tendency which was approaching the proportions of a serious evil. It would, indeed, be the reverse of desirable that we should churlishly seek to isolate ourselves from other countries. Nay, we may say that a European tour played as important a part in the education of any young American having the means as the "continental tour" did in that of the young Englishman of fortune at a time when the Continent was scarcely more accessible from England than Europe now is from America. The evil was not the temporary but the permanent absence of our citizens—not their sojourning, but their living abroad.

Some readers may smile at the mention of this among our great evils or dangers. It has been too much the custom for popular writers, whenever they alluded to their countrymen living abroad, to represent them as a class equally contemptible in morals and intellect, who were no loss to the country, except, perhaps, in the actual amount of wealth they spent away from it. Much of this stuff was written by men who knew better, some of it by men who were longing to go abroad themselves, and did go abroad as soon as they found an opportunity. Even the class of politicians, part of whose business it was to declaim against everything foreign, were too ready to seek a foreign residence themselves, as was proved by the immense crowd of applicants for diplomatic and consular appointments.

European writers viewed the subject very differently. They represented that all the better class of Americans, all those who had sufficient means to be independent of business cares and popular favor, and sufficient education and refinement to enjoy their wealth, made haste to leave their own country and never returned to it, unless forced back by stress of fortune.

The truth lay, as truth often does, between these two extremes. Some of the absentees were indeed persons whose absence did no harm to the country except by the money they took out of it and the dubious reputation they gave it abroad. But there were others of both sexes who really were a loss to it, and than whom even better men and women could have been better spared. It was a calumny and an absurdity to represent the Americans abroad as chiefly consisting of unmatronly matrons anxious to sell their daughters for foreign titles, and dissipated youths who found Europe a more convenient place to indulge their pet vices than America. There were, indeed, too many of these, but there were also artists, authors and scholars; men whose acquisitions put them at their ease in any foreign society; women whose *wit was acknowledged in the wittiest city of the* world. If the Americans abroad did not exclusively represent the virtue and intelligence of their country, still less exclusively did they represent its vice and folly.

The question may have come up, why, if the Americans abroad comprised in their number so many valuable citizens, did they not do something more for their country when the war broke out? The answer is very simple. The apparent stupefaction and helplessness of the Government at home left them without support, encouragement, or even knowledge. At first this apathy seemed only part of a general one pervading the country. But even after the guns of Sumter had awakened the great heart of the people, our rulers (one doesn't like at this juncture to say anything against them, or any of them, but the truth must be told) did not look after our interests abroad as they should have done. Here, as elsewhere, the children of this world were wiser in their generation than the children of light. The Confederates not only sent out special agents—real ones, who understood their work, and were not above it—something very different from the burlesque Envoys Extraordinary of our Secretary—but they quickly found out and laid hold of all the Southerners throughout Europe who had money, talent or influence of any sort to help their cause, and set them at work, with what success is familiar to most of us. So little did our authorities seem to know or care about what was going on abroad, that up to October, 1861, they permitted a red-hot Secessionist to occupy one of the most important Consulates in Central Europe. It must be owned, however, that the Government was overworked, and had to leave *something* undone. Our Secretary of State—I don't mean the present, but any one, even in time of peace—has more labor and more responsibility put upon him than any functionary in the civilized world. His office corresponds to the *two* most important seats in the British Cabinet. We certainly ought to have a special Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

If we admit the evil of absenteeism, and ask whose fault it was, the reply must, as before, be a mixed one. It was partly the fault of the absentees themselves, partly of the country at large, partly nobody's fault, but everybody's misfortune. The residents abroad were in some measure to blame. They lived there, not, indeed, to indulge their luxurious instincts, (for they could have found nearly as much luxury at home as in France, and more than in most other coun-

tries,) but to quiet their consciences, and get rid of their responsibilities. They seemed to think, and possibly many of them did think, that so long as they were out of the country no possible blame for anything done in it or by it could attach to them. But the mass of their fellow-citizens, and especially the recognized public guides in the Press and elsewhere were also to blame. Persons of natural or acquired refinement were annoyed by that singular distribution of politeness which considers it a commodity only current from one sex to the other, and the use of which between man and man is derogatory to the citizen's independence. The popular dislike of superiority already mentioned extended to him who had a high standard in anything, honesty, decorum, taste, scholarship, down to the appointments of a carriage. Writers and lecturers flattered and encouraged this dislike. To abuse our colleges, because they taught classics and metaphysics; to apply low and unmeaning slang terms to persons guilty of the enormous crime of being rich, to denounce private libraries and picture galleries; such were some of the ways in which the professed instructors of the people showed their patriotism. If some of our most influential and widely circulated journals wished and intended, as a public benefit, that every man with a certain amount of wealth and education should be forced to live out of the country, and bring up his children abroad, they could not do more to effect such a consummation than they have done.

Other causes of absenteeism are quite removed from the category of *blame* to any one, such as the superiority in point of healthiness of the European climate over the American. This fact some persons think it proper to deny, but it is as simple as a child's sum in arithmetic, and can be tested by any one who is able to reckon the fluctuations of the thermometer from day to day, or its extreme limits at different seasons.

The rapidity with which fortunes change hands, and the ups and downs of families, had a less effect in checking absenteeism than a superficial observer might have supposed. The millionaires who led the fashion in our cities might change every twenty or every ten years, but the fashionable circles must preserve some traditions from one generation to another, and in default of anything better they took up that of foreign travel and foreign accomplishments. That America was not a country for ladies and gentlemen, that it was not a country for men of fortune, because they could not get their money's worth in it, or for men of elegant leisure, because they could find no one to sympathize with their pursuits; these were the fashionable shibboleths, the axioms current among those ambitious after or proud of a place in "society." Nor was there any lack of similar dicta in the world of art and higher literature, though somewhat more disguised, perhaps, from a somewhat closer contact with the masses.

But this was not all. Kindred with the evil of absenteeism was that of a disorganizing foreign influence gaining ground among us. It would certainly, let us say again, be churlish folly, supposing it possible, to seclude ourselves from all except necessary business intercourse with other countries. For nations, as well as for individuals, even inferior company is often preferable to solitude. But our dependence on one particular nation was assuming inordinate proportions. The war of 1811 completed our emancipation from England, but did not leave us in perfect independence of thought. A French influence was gradually substituted for the English, and that to a much greater degree than, and in a very different way from, what an ordinary observer might suppose. If a foreign tourist, even so sagacious a one as ANTHONY TROLLOPE, had been asked in what the American imitation of France consisted, he would probably have referred to certain styles of dress, cookery and furniture, most prevalent in our largest cities and the towns on great thoroughfares, growing fainter as we receded from those points, till in the rural districts they vanished entirely. But a very large class of persons all over the country—persons who would have ridiculed the idea of "French fashions," and those who followed them—were nevertheless largely, though indirectly, under Parisian guidance. The apparent profundity and seeming logical precision, as well as the genuine hopefulness and sanguine enthusiasm of various French speculators on Government and society, made these doctrines highly popular with numbers of schemers and dreamers among ourselves. *Socialism and Fourierism, and several "isms," of which New-England has most unjustly had the discredit, came to us direct from France.* With the establishment of the Empire came in another class of ideas which were equally well received by another class of persons, the friends of Slavery, be it white or black Slavery, the men now arrayed against liberty as insurgents at the South, or Submissionists at the North. Under this head, came the suggestions that the whole object of the citizen's life was what he should eat and drink, wherewith he should be clothed and by what amused, and that the only two ends of Government were a formidable name abroad and flourishing trade at home. In fine, the indirect working of French inspirations greatly developed two of the worst features of "Young America's" two different sides—the low fanaticism which found its exponent in one of our great New-York dailies, and the low epicureanism which found its exponent in another.

The war will make a great change in these respects. Already has the change begun to show itself. Physical and moral causes numerous, from the rate of exchange to our unpopularity abroad, have brought back numbers of our absentees, and the longer the war lasts the more will come home, and the fewer new recruits to their ranks will go abroad. Those persons who ought not to have left the country, being compelled to remain in it, will bestir themselves to take a proper active interest in its affairs. Two circumstances will cause their efforts to be well received. The first is the shock given by the war to mediocrity worship; the second, the necessity of the crisis, obliging the country to take help from any honorable quarter. When the despised negro has become almost a power in the State, there must be room somewhere for men of property and education. It is, therefore, reasonable to hope that some of those who, had peace continued, would be wasting their energies in foreign Capitals, will employ them to some purpose here. They may help to raise the standard of art, of literary criticism, of education, of common politeness, of political honesty and decency. They may exert themselves to beautify our country villages and to render our cities more habitable as cities. Important results may be the fruit of their exertions. Would it, for instance, be too Utopian to expect that, not, perhaps in our time, but in that of our children, this great metropolis may be delivered from the gripe of such as now make it their spoil and put it under the control of comparatively respectable men?

Collaterally with the decline of absenteeism will come our release from the domination of foreign ideas. Recent events have already pretty well shown us how absurd it is to depend upon the French, as champions of civilization, or liberty, or progress, or anything else at home or abroad, except their own interest, or that of their rulers. Equally have they shown the impossibility of changing human nature, or abolishing human passions by any grand schemes on paper; the danger of trying to realize the ideal instead of idealizing the real.

Let us now look briefly at the effect which the war will have on the position of a very large and important class of our citizens, the foreign immigrants, of whom a majority are Germans or Irish.

When "*Eclipse* is first and the rest nowhere," it may seem superfluous to inquire which other horse came nearest to saving his distance; yet it is certain that some serious and menacing questions were whelmed in the great tide of the "irrepressible conflict" which absorbed every other dispute. Of these the Know-Nothing movement was the principal. It was the last and largest of the serpents which the great dragon swallowed. After the wise politicians pronounced it dead and buried, it had already started up into new and more vigorous life, and no wonder. For so long as the position of an American citizen appeared to involve a great addition of material comfort and no particular responsibility, differences of religion or language might always cause a prejudice against foreigners who remained open to the suspicion of having come among us merely for their own good.

The war has given the immigrants an opportunity of vindicating their patriotism, and gloriously have they made use of it. It was as if the Irish felt called on to prove that they were not seeking to use this country chiefly as a base of operations against England, from which they might fight at a safe distance. It was as if the Germans were inspired by the recollection of evils which their fatherland had suffered for want of unity, to battle stoutly for unity in the land of their adoption. No one can ever hereafter question the entire Americanism of such men, nor can they ever doubt it themselves. Let us note also that the progress has been mutual; the natives have taken steps in advance to meet them. Thus one of the great objections to the Irish used to be that they encouraged a hostile feeling against England, and tried to embroil our relations with that country. But the outrageous conduct of the ruling classes of Great Britain has made the whole people nearly as hostile to her as the Irish ever were. The course of the war, by partially Hibernizing the popular sentiment, has facilitated the complete transformation of the Irishman into an American. As we recollect how, up to the very moment when at the roar of Sumter's guns,

"With one start and with one cry the royal *nation* woke,"

it was loudly predicted south of the Potomac and east of the Atlantic that our foreign-born citizens would fail us at the hour of need, we may well be thankful that of our many and great difficulties this one at least has been swept away.

While some of the advantages which we have been discussing are already making themselves manifest, respecting others it can only be predicated that there is a very stong and reasonable hope of their accruing to us, *or to our successors*, at a future day. Perhaps they are not to be slighted on that account. *Après nous le déluge* is a low and diabolical motto, worthy of Epicurus and Mephistopheles together. Far better to say *Pendant nous le déluge*, and let us leave firm and dry land to our posterity, when the waters return from off the earth.

My next letter will treat of the effect of the war in checking national luxury, and of one other benefit, which, believing it to be the greatest, I have purposely kept to the last.

CARL BENSON.

Politics and Cotton in India.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a very interesting private letter, written in India. The writer is an educated gentleman, an accurate observer, and in a position to form correct judgments on the relations of India to the rest of the world:

BUDAON, ROHILCUND, N. W. P., INDIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

—But what of India? "More'n considerable," said the boy when asked what he could do. More'n considerable about India. We feel quite easy as to the state of the country politically; no fears, at present, of an outbreak. It is certainly in the Mohammedan heart to murder every mother's child of us, but having smelt and tasted considerable English gunpowder, they have not as yet recovered from the wholesome effect of the same. Europeans have not yet recovered from the shock of the mutiny. Scenes that beggar description then passed before them, the bare remembrance of which produces a shudder.

A famous relative of the fiend NENA, has been lately apprehended, tried, and found a guilty wretch, and what is better, has just suffered the penalty of death for his atrocities. His name was *Rao*, usually called *Rao Sahib*. He was true to his brutal instincts to the last, and like a stoic bore himself to the death. Other monsters are still running at large, among them *the* NENA himself. Americans are under wrong impressions, I think, concerning this vile wretch. From those that knew him I learn that he was and is a most accomplished person. He is a thorough English, French and German scholar, which, in connection with his Oriental dignity and politeness, rendered him a general favorite. His wit was of the purest kind, fed by the English classical writings. He was admitted into the first families in the land, and his brilliant conversation captivated high and low. Enjoying such a free and enviable position, he carried himself among his countrymen like a king. It was amid the luxurious entertainments of lords and gentlemen that NENA conceived the idea of obtaining an English wife, and of proclaiming himself ruler and monarch of all.

Finding that the way was not clear to the pinnacle of his hopes, he formed that other desperate resolve, and began the bloody work which is too well known to detail any of it here, to satiate his rage. An enormous price is still offered for his head, but up to the present no clue has been discovered of his retreat. It is generally believed that he is roaming the country disguised, and will excite, if he can, another revolt. We do not fear that he will succeed, *unless England should become entangled in war with some other nation*, which would necessitate the withdrawal of her troops from India.

Great exertions are now making here to grow cotton for the English market. I have seen nothing in the American journals on this subject, and thought of writing an article to Mr. RAYMOND about it. Let not the American people be carried away by the glowing representations of English journalists. *India will never be able to supply the English market with this essential commodity.* We are living in a district where cotton is cultivated to a large extent for India; and the soil is considered quite equal to the best cotton soil to be found in the whole country. But the very *best* sample that has yet been produced will not compare with American *common*. I have before me a Government report on the cotton question, showing the number of acres cultivated, the yield produced and the quantity consumed by Hindoos themselves. Little, comparatively, finds its way to the Eastern market, and thence to Liverpool and London. Taking it as a whole, about two-thirds of the annual crop is needed for home consumption. Our own district, which has a fair average of land under cotton cultivation, sends more in proportion than most of the districts, retaining but one-fourth for home demand. But little of the surplus three-fourths find its way to the seaboard. About 55,000 acres are under cultivation in cotton in this district, averaging, of uncleaned material, about 360 pounds per acre, making about 120 pounds of clean cotton per acre. The (home) [illegible] to [illegible]. The most extensive cotton growing division in the Northwest provinces is the Meerut division, composed of five districts. The whole number of acres under cultivation amounts to 236,750, producing about 340,250 *maunds* of 80 pounds each. This estimate is doubtless over the mark, but as Government receives it, we must. But the quality of the cotton is quite another matter, and when it is pronounced clean we must not think of purity. The natives do the work in their rude, slow way, and if improvements were introduced such as we employ in America, it would be years before the Hindoos would adopt them. The zeal of the Indian Government is certainly commendable. They offer yearly a prize of 10,000 rupees ($5,000) for the best yield, both as to quantity and staple, of thirty acres. High prices may stimulate a temporary increase of deliveries, but the population of India is not capable, under their organic law, of a uniform and sustained industry equal to the demands of civilized nations for cotton manufactures.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Ultra Anti-War Speech—More Croton Works—A New Ferry to Brooklyn Proposed—A Market for Brooklyn—The Broadway Railroad Bill Introduced—New-Yorkers in Fort McHenry—The Fields-Callicot Farce—The Court of Appeals, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

The speech of Mr. HUTCHINGS in the House, last evening, was the most ultra Anti-War, Anti-North, and Anti-Union, yet delivered. The line of argument was, that the war was for centralization and against local sovereignty; that the South had generally been faithful to the Union, while the North, particularly New-England, had been aggressive and faithless to the compromises of the Constitution; that at best the Union could be restored only in form without the vital substance. Only that it was, perhaps, in some respects abler, the speech did not differ materially from those made throughout the most ultra sections of the South at the most heated epoch of the rebellion, and, as a platform for a party or an individual, would be considered extreme for BEN WOOD, even in the District that has the honor to be represented by him. It is due to Mr. HUTCHINGS that it should be stated that at the outset of his speech, he said that he spoke only for himself; that he knew that not one of the Republican party would agree with him, and he was not certain he would be more fortunate with his own party.

The bill introduced by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, and considered in Committee of the Whole last evening, having for its object the acquisition of lands and the building of reservoirs and the borrowing of $200,000 for the same under the Croton Board for the purpose of securing the Croton water above One Hundred and Seventieth-street, is a measure of great practical importance to the citizens and property holders in the upper part of the City. Its passage into a law is not doubted.

Among the notices of bills to-day, was one by Mr. DARCY, for a ferry running from Bridge-street, Brooklyn, to some point on the opposite side of East River. Mr. KING gave notice of a bill, with the comprehensive title, to "Regulate the Piers in the City of New-York." Mr. DEAN noticed a railroad through Forty-second street, New-York, and Mr. WARD a bill to incorporate the New-York Sprinkling Company.

The bill introduced by Mr. DARCY for a Public Market in the City of Brooklyn, commits the work to the Common Council, the expense not to exceed $300,000, for which or so much thereof as shall be required, the bonds of the city to be issued for the same. In case the Common Council shall not be able to agree with owners of property for a site, Commissioners are to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

The long expected Broadway Railroad bill was introduced to-day by Mr. FERAN, of Richmond, and referred to the Railroad Committee.

We had a touch of the Fields-Callicot drama (farce, rather,) in the House to-day, on a resolution offered by Mr. LAWRENCE, Union, reciting that, whereas charges had been made against Speaker CALLICOT, which the House had by resolution proposed to investigate when properly presented, and whereas, Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS had pledged himself to embody such charges and the testimony in support of them, that gentleman was invited to make his word good.

Mr. FIELDS said he would, and promised to do so by Monday next. He did not know to whose funeral he was about to invite the House, nevertheless he was sure there was going to be one.

It is understood that the object of Mr. LAWRENCE in introducing the resolution was to forestall the charge that the Union members had showed the least disposition to shirk the responsibility of their action.

Mr. PRINDLE's resolutions, amending the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals, were referred to the Judiciary Commitee. The question was asked in the House what were the views of the Bench on the subject, in answer to which I append the following:

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 29, 1863.

Hon. E. H. Prindle:

DEAR SIR—We herewith send you propositions for amending our State Constitution. If you should approve of them we hope you will present them to the Assembly, and endeavor to procure their adoption by that body.

If the people should vote in November, 1866, to call a Constitutional Convention and an amended Constitution should be adopted in November, 1867, a new judiciary system could not be brought into operation prior to 1869, or at least before July, 1868, and in the meantime the interests of the people would suffer, and the calendar of the Court of Appeals would then be lumbered with between two and three thousand cases. It now contains ten hundred and fifty-one.

Should the Legislature and the people approve of the proposed amendments to the Constitution herewith sent to you, the altered judiciary system would be brought into operation the 1st of July, 1864.

The proposed temporary, or extra Court of Appeals would soon help the permanent Court of Appeals *to clear the calendar of that Court*, and the permanent Court, when composed of six permanent judges, would, undoubtedly, be able to hear and determine all the causes that should thereafter be brought into that Court; for six judges, who continually work together, can do much more business in a year, than eight who are strangers to one another at the beginning of the year.

The Court of Appeals, as now composed, is unwieldy, and the annual change of its members so impairs its efficiency that it can never do the business that is brought into it.

After the calendar of that Court should be once cleared, and the temporary Court of Appeals dissolved, such temporary Court could be summoned again by the Governor whenever the interests of the people should require it.

The proposed provision for increasing the jurisdiction of county Courts would relieve the Supreme Court so that Justices could be taken therefrom at any time, to form a temporary or extra Court of Appeals.

There would be no more danger of conflicting decisions between the permanent and temporary Courts of Appeals than there is of conflicts between the decisions of the Courts of King's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, in England.

Again, temporary or extra Courts of Appeals, *if composed of Justices of the Supreme Court*, would add nothing to the expenses of our Judiciary system. But such Courts would, if the Judges should be taken from the bar; and if taken from the bar, the question whether they should be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor would be embarrassing. Politicians opposed to the Governor might raise a clamor against authorizing him to appoint such Judges, and, perhaps, defeat any amendment of the Constitution providing for an extra Court of Appeals or a Commission.

The proposed amendment respecting the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, only places them on an equal footing from January, 1866, which is eminently just. There is no good reason why one Judge should receive only $2,500 per annum, when he performs the same amount of labor that other Judges do who are paid $3,500 per annum.

The proposition for an extra Court of Appeals requires that each Court shall be composed of one Justice of the Supreme Court from each judicial district; so but one Judge would sit in such extra Court to review his own decisions, and so no Governor could select them all from one portion of the State when cases having political bearings should arise. But he could select the ablest Justice from each district without regard to the date of his election.

None of the proposed amendments would interfere with the calling of a Constitutional Convention by a vote of the people in November, 1866, and such amendments, if adopted now, would be so well tried by the time such a Convention should assemble, that the defects in them would be seen and remedied.

Very respectfully yours,
RANSOM BALCOM,
CHARLES MASON,
J. M. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

P. S.—Judge HIRAM GRAY says he approves of the amendments. R. BALCOM.

The attempt in the House to change the hour of meeting from 11 to 4 or 5 P. M. failed. It was advocated by Mr. FIELDS and others, on the ground that the Committees had a large amount of business before them, and that the change would facilitate business.

In the Senate, the bills assessing solvent bank stockholders of broken banks 10 per cent., to meet liabilities, occasioned by the insolvency of others, was defeated.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Petitions were presented for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANDFORD—Providing payment for the interest on canal drafts issued since 1860, which had not been paid when due.

Also, a bill relative to contracts for canal repairs. It provides that whenever any contractor for repairs has faithfully discharged his duty, the Contracting Board, with the consent of the Canal Board, may extend such contract five years, on the same terms and conditions as the first contract—new security for the faithful discharge of the work to be taken.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Repealing the New-York School Library act. This bill is recommended by the School Commissioners.

By Mr. HARDEN—Authorizing Counselors of the Supreme Court to administer affidavits the same as Commissioners of Deeds.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FOLGER in the Chair, and considered the following measures:

Relative to Weights and Measures. Progress reported.

Relative to the City Court, Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

Appropriating the remainder of the Canal revenues at the close of the fiscal year to the improvement of Oak Orchard Creek. It appropriates $375,000 for the payment of extraordinary repairs, and $150,000 for the improvement of Oak Orchard Creek, not to be paid until after October, 1863. Progress reported. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 27.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the Governor's Message, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CHURCH, of Otsego, in the Chair.

Mr. BEMIS, of Steuben, took the floor, and spoke at length on the questions involved in the discussion. He said the singularity of the message was the failure of the Governor to condemn the rebellion, and the omission of any tangible practical solution of the difficulties surrounding the country. He opposed the proposition that any considerable portion of the Northern people were the authors of our calamities. He reviewed the history of nullification between the teachings of CALHOUN and the last days of BUCHANAN's Administration, contending that the Democracy embraced in its organization as many Secessionists and Sectionalists as Abolitionists. He reviewed the history of the Hartford Convention at length, drawing a parallel between that and Tweddle Hall Convention in Albany, insisting that opposition to President LINCOLN's Administration was based on the same motives as the opposition to MADISON. He replied to Judge DEAN's argument on Emancipation and other subjects.

Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, took the floor in reply. He had not proceeded far when, there being applause in the gallery, the Speaker took the Chair, dissolving the Committee temporarily, and informing the audience that, unless order was preserved, the galleries would be cleared. Considerable excitement ensued.

T. C. FIELDS rose to a point of order, and claimed that the Speaker had no right to dissolve the Committee of the Whole and take the Chair, without the order of the Committee, or by request of the Chairman.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken. Quite a warm debate ensued, Messrs. FIELDS, DEAN, GIBBONS, MURPHY, HUGHES, SEYMOUR and others contending that the Speaker had no right to take the Chair; while Messrs. DAVIS, CHURCH, PARKER and others contended for the right, on the ground of precedent. During the debate it was stated by Mr. HUGHES that the Speaker had been in the House during the early part of Mr. BEMIS' speech, and heard the applause without interference.

The Speaker explained his reasons for taking the Chair, disclaiming any partiality, and stating that he had been at the hotel all the evening, and heard no applause until his return, when he stopped it to preserve the dignity of the House.

Mr. ANDREWS, Republican, said there had been applause on both sides, and regretted that the Speaker had not been present while Mr. BEMIS was speaking.

After a long discussion, till nearly 12 o'clock, the chair was sustained by 45 to 26.

The message was made the special order for Monday evening. Adjourned.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To incorporate the Tremont Fire Department, West Farms.

By Mr. HULETT—To abolish the office of Canal Appraisers and extend the powers and duties of the Canal Commissioners.

It allows the Appraisers to settle as many claims as possible, till Jan. 1, 1864, and then hand over the remainder to the Commissioners, who are hereafter to constitute a Board to examine claims and make awards.

By Mr. STEWARD—To repeal the charter of the Chautauqua Lake Plank-road Company.

By Mr. P. E. HAVENS—To secure a supply of water for the Clinton Prison.

By Mr. FIELDS—To provide for the appointment of a Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Governor and Secretary of State. He is to receive no salary, and the price of a volume of reports is limited to $2 50.

By Mr. WARD—To incorporate the Hunter's Point, Flushing and Whitestone Railroad Company. The incorporators are CHARLES HAVILAND, DAVID HUYLER, FREDERICK H. LOCKWOOD, EDWARD WINN and WM. TURNER.

Mr. LEFEVER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the election of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The House then adopted resolutions to appoint clerks to the Committees on Cities and Engrossed Bills.

No further business of importance transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes from New-Orleans under date of Feb. 12:

"The troubles which I alluded to in one of my recent letters, between the negro regiments and our soldiers, at Baton Rouge, have not yet subsided, and are still the cause of much agitation and dissatisfaction among both officers and men. A large number of resignations have been sent in to headquarters on account of the presence of the Third Louisiana Native Guard, colored regiment, at Baton Rouge, and a spirit of insubordination prevails among nearly all the troops. This feeling of prejudice and bitter hatred extends to all the regiments, and is shared by the majority of the commissioned officers, who assert they will not participate in any engagement where negroes are placed in command as commissioned officers. Some of these officers have threatened to kill the first colored officer that offers to assume, in any way, military authority in their presence. I understand that Maj.-Gen. AUGUR and Brig.-Gen. GROVER, the latter now in command at Baton Rouge, do not approve of commissioning colored officers. Col. STAFFORD, of the First Louisiana colored regiment, and Col. J. A. NELSON, of the Third Louisiana Native Guard Regiment, are here in town to-day for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. BANKS on this important matter. The non-commissioned officers refuse to acknowledge the authority of their colored superiors, and our privates are extremely bitter in their avowals of hatred, and are determined to mutiny if these colored officers are not dismissed. I cannot understand why Government will persist in intruding upon our soldiers a measure so repulsive to their feelings, and one which is causing a great amount of demoralization and disaffection among our troops. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief has already declined to appoint colored officers to the fourth negro regiment, now being raised in this city."

—In a letter to the Memphis *Bulletin*, Gen. SHERMAN, after disposing of the charges made against him by the Press, thus refers to his late failure before Vicksburgh:

"As to my military conduct, since I left Memphis, I cannot speak; but the proper authorities have all the means of knowing whether I have fulfilled well or ill the part assigned me. People at a great distance in their quiet homes cannot measure the difficulties here, and cannot judge of acts and events so remote. I can well afford to wait and see *others* do better, no amount of detraction or defamation will change what I conceive to be the only hope of restoring our proud Nation to its proper station among the nations of the world, viz.: a cheerful, willing and intelligent submission to the laws of our country and the constituted authorities of the Government. It is not true that I attacked Vicksburgh because MCCLERNAND was expected. I had not the least idea that MCCLERNAND was to come until after the troops had been disembarked at Yazoo Island and orders issued for battle. MCCLERNAND did not arrive until after the troops were disembarked, and I reported to him forthwith, per orders, Jan. 2, 1863. The number of troops in Vicksburgh when we reached it, was about 15,000, and were rapidly reinforced till they outnumbered us at all points."

—A letter from a Massachusetts soldier, on the Rappahannock, written ten days ago, speaks of the frequency with which articles of daily use were exchanged between the rebels and our troops, by means of slips of wood, two or three feet long, cut into the form of boats, and sent across with little sails. The following letter came over in that way, tied to the mast of one of these boats:—

[illegible], Feb. 5, 1863.

Yanks on United States duty:

We have received the small cargo of coffee. Accept our sincere thanks. In return, we send you a small quantity of tobacco. We regret it is so small. In regard to ABE's negro proclamation—we suppose you all cordially indorse this last great act. ABE says "he cannot escape history," but he need not be alarmed. He is not known outside of his own dominions as anybody but ABE LINCOLN, a perjured villain. How does he and you reconcile to your vile consciences his oath he took on the 4th of March, 1861, when he pledged his honor as a [illegible], that he had no intention to interfere with the institution of Slavery where it existed, and to support the Constitution of the United States, as made by our forefathers? We are, yours truly, REBELS.

P. S. How long before your army of observation will make another "On to Richmond?"

—A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Corinth, Feb. 3, says:

"We have reliable information that the rebels are fortifying at Bridgeport, on the north side of the Tennessee, in the northeast corner of Alabama. It is at this place that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad crosses the Tennessee. The very fine bridge there was burnt by the rebels, but rebuilt. All along the river in that vicinity there is a ridge just beyond the low lands immediately bordering on the water. Upon this ridge, with the river to protect their rear, they are building fortifications. There are no troops there as yet, the work being done by negroes. Some four or five of the adjoining counties in Alabama and Tennessee have been subjected to a draft to furnish 1,000 able-bodied negroes for this work. These, under the superintendence of skillful officers, are doing the work. It is said that the works are to be on a gigantic scale, but this cannot be determined until they are completed, or the object of them is known. Being at the crossing of the river, in the rear of BRAGG's present position, they may only be intended as a precaution, to cover a passage of the river in the event of being closely pressed."

— Hon. JOEL PARKER, of Boston, is writing a series of letters to Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven. In No. 7 he makes this statement: "Now I have, very recently, been credibly informed that Mr. Secretary STANTON says, not only that the Proclamation is a war measure—a military order—(that was said in the outset,) but that its effect is merely to give freedom to the slaves who come within the actual power of our army during the war, and that when peace comes, those who are not thus set *free* will remain as slaves. And further, that if the people of a State designated in the Proclamation should lay down their arms, submit, and send representatives to Congress, the Proclamation would have no effect in the liberation of the slaves there. In other words, the Secretary now gives to it precisely that construction and measure of emancipation of which I said: 'If I could read the Proclamation as extending no further than such emancipation, I should have no controversy with any one who supported it.'"

—Brig.-Gen. DODGE, in command at Corinth, Miss., has issued an order prohibiting gambling among the soldiers at that post. The order reads thus:

1. Any citizen detected in gambling with either citizen or soldier, will be placed to work on the fortifications, with ball and chain attached to his leg, and his money seized.

2. Any officer detected gambling, either with other officers or with men, will be reported to the War Department for dismissal from the service.

3. Any soldier detected in gambling, his money will be seized; if a non-commissioned officer, he will be reduced to the ranks, if a private, he will be placed to work on the fortifications.

The commanding officers of brigades and regiments, Provost-Marshals, and the Police officers, are specially instructed to use every effort to carry out the provisions of this order.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes affidavits to establish the disloyalty of M. Y. JOHNSON, who was, a few weeks since, released from Fort Lafayette. The alphabet used by the K. G. C.'s was found upon him, and Mr. LEWIS BALLARD swore, that on one occasion Johnson said that the Northwestern States were to be invaded, the Southern Constitution to be proclaimed, and the free navigation of the Mississippi proffered. That on this being done, the people, who were organized and prepared for it, would rise, cut loose from the Yankees, and if necessary to put down opposition, the whole North would run with rivers of blood. While he gave utterance to the foregoing words, he accompanied them by allusions to organizations being in existence to carry out the plan. He also stated that when he was arrested, large numbers from the surrounding country called on him and offered a rescue; but that he advised them to leave the whole matter to him, that the time had not yet arrived for them to act, but that it would surely come.

—The Providence *Journal* says: A private letter which we have received from a gentleman on board the *Montauk*, says that during the last attack on Fort McAllister she received forty-six shots, but was in perfectly fine fighting trim at the end of the contest. Her guns and machinery worked admirably. From a private letter from an officer of the *Sangamon*, we learn that she ran down from the Delaware River to Fortress Monroe in twenty-two hours in splendid style. The writer says that the motion was less than that on ordinary vessels, and that the blowers kept the air below purer than that ordinarily in the cabins and ward rooms of other vessels. The machinery appears to be most satisfactory.

—Adjt.-Gen. FINNELL, of Kentucky, has published his report. It furnishes the name of each commissioned officer and the date of appointment since the commencement of the war to the present time, and shows the original appointments and all the changes that have taken place from the date of appointment. The report shows Kentucky to have sent forty-four regiments of infantry, numbering 28,479 men, into the field; fifteen regiments of cavalry, numbering 14,473 men; two batteries of artillery, 196 men; State guards, for sixty days' service, 768—making a total of 43,906 men, which the State has given to the military service of the country.

—A letter from Gen. ROSECRANS, received by a relative in Cincinnati, states that the enemy are strongly fortifying at Tullahoma and Dechard, and all appearances indicate that they propose making a desperate stand to prevent the Union army from getting possession of Chattanooga. ROSECRANS declares his army in complete readiness for another advance, and is quite sanguine of complete success. His army is largely augmented, and well provided with ammunition, supplies, &c.

—The rebels have lately been enforcing their Conscription law in Maury County, Tenn. The Nashville *Union* learns that a Mr. DILLAHA, of that county, upon being advised by some of his friends to quietly submit to impressment, vowed that he would take his own life before he would shoulder a rebel musket. A few days afterward a party of horse were scouring his section, taking conscripts into the Confederate army. They came up with Mr. DILLAHA, when, being unable to make good his escape, he drew a knife and cut his own throat from ear to ear. He died a short time thereafter.

—Here is another of those stinging orders by means of which Gen. ROSECRANS rouses his soldiers to a sense of their duties and delinquencies:

"The Commanding General hereby orders that Capt. BYRON W. CANFIELD, of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Regiment, be disgracefully dismissed from the service, for allowing a forage train to be captured by a force of the enemy but slightly superior to his own, without resistance; and that he be deprived of all pay and allowances. The Commanding General regrets that he is unable to visit the extreme penalty of the law upon one so deserving of an ignominious death."

—The agent of Wisconsin, who has been examining into the condition of the regiments from that State in the Army of the Cumberland, gives the following as the number of effective men in some of them: First Regiment, 294; Sixteenth Regiment, 304; Fifteenth Regiment, (excluding two companies at Island No. 10,) 187; Twenty-first Regiment, 305; Twenty-fourth Regiment, 347. The Twenty-second Regiment, for several months in Kentucky, reached Nashville Feb. 8.

—A man calling himself GEORGE ROSS, who has been lecturing in country schoolhouses in the interior of Illinois upon "the condition of the country," "the injustice of the war," &c., has recently been arrested, in De Witt County, on the charge of horse stealing, with positive testimony of his guilt. He was confined in jail at Clinton; but, with the aid of two other prisoners, he managed to escape by assaulting the Sheriff when he came to look them up in their cells at night.

—Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX concludes a letter to the South Bend, Ind., *Register* as follows:

"AMOS JOHNSON, of La Porte, recently Acting-Master of the Navy, and commanding the United States steamer *Sachem*, in the Gulf, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the navy for gallantry at Galveston, where, when other and larger vessels ran away, he kept his little boat in the hottest of the fight, disabled though she was, and fired 120 rounds at the enemy."

—Brig. Gen. WM. N. PEMBERTON, the Chief of Artillery in the armies of Gen. LEE, in Virginia, is an Episcopal minister. He, like Gen. POLK, says the *Mississippian*, was a graduate at West Point, and became a minister, but divested himself of the surplice in the beginning of this war, and, as Captain of Artillery, distinguished himself at the first battle at Manassas. Step by step he has risen to the highest position in the artillery service of the Confederacy.

—Gen. ASBOTH, Commander of the post of Columbus, Ky., has issued an order saying that, as disloyal citizens on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad encourage the guerrillas to make raids upon the road, hereafter, for every raid upon that road, and for every attack upon steamboats or transports on the river, the citizens living in the closest proximity to the scene of the outrage will be arrested and held as hostages for the delivery of the real perpetrators.

—The Nashville *Union* states that seven rebel prisoners escaped from the Nashville Penitentiary on Feb. 17. They worked their way up to the cupola of the building, then by ropes—supposed to have been furnished by some rebel ladies—reached the ground. One of them was shot and captured, and one of them captured unhurt. The remaining five escaped through the picket line, and are now supposed to be in the rebel army.

—Under date of St. Louis, Feb. 7, Gen. CURTIS has issued an order of which this is the last clause:

"As the rebel forces retire, and civil authority resumes its proper functions, many offences may be turned over to the Courts of law for trial. This relates to offenses that are both military and civil, but the right to a more summary proceeding by military power cannot be relinquished during a state of war."

—Three fathers, who recently went up the Cumberland River, each taking with him a metallic coffin, in which to convey home the remains of their sons, who, it was reported, had fallen in battle, were overjoyed on stepping ashore at Clarksville to meet the three soldiers in the enjoyment of excellent health and ready for anything but a funeral.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold, without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other.
A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IΩΔΗΣ ....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

CRUMBIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, ANNA E., youngest child of W. D. and Sarah Crumbie, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at North Orange, on Monday, March 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Depot.

FAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 28, suddenly, SARAH, wife of Charles P. Fay, and daughter of the late Caleb Johnson, of Troy, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany, Troy and Oswego papers please copy.

FFRENCH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 27, Mrs. ANN FFRENCH, (née Cannon,) widow of John, aged 60 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 308 W. 34th-st., corner 10th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Galway, Ballinasloe and Drogheda (Irish) papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 28th of second month, LEAH H. MILLER, aged 61 years, widow of Stephen Miller.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, Brooklyn, to-morrow, Second day, afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, aged 64 years.

His friends, and the officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM TOMPKINS, aged 48 years.

Funeral this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 3d-av. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 101.—Feb. 28, 1863.
38, 78, 43, 7, 31, 58, 46, 11, 41, 8, 52, 17, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 102.—Feb. 28, 1863.
49, 34, 10, 31, 46, 42, 65, 32, 55, 18, 3, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRICAL.

DISCOVERIES AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN is now introducing his important discovery, in the application of the various modifications of ELECTRICITY for the removal of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases. Located at No. 50 Bond-st.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.
PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL....................$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.
JAMES H. LUCAS, THOMAS ALLEN, } of St. Louis.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1863.

FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM PARIS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CHASED AND PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY L. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
Where a wife is worth three cows and a goat, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at R. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEERSCHAUM! MEERSCHAUM!!
MEERSCHAUM!!!
387 Broome-st., near Bowery, 387
Manufacturers of meerschaum pipes. We have always a well-assorted stock of meerschaum pipes, tubes, &c., on hand and selling at the lowest prices. We import our own raw meerschaum from Smyrna, and are prepared to make all kinds of pipes, plain, figured and lettered; also all kinds of repairing neatly done. Country orders promptly attended to. POLLAK & SON.

SIXTH WARD.
Citizens of the Sixth Ward favorable to the formation of a UNION LEAGUE are requested to meet at Golden's, No. 110 Centre-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 2d of March, at 7½ o'clock.
JOSEPH BRECK, Crook's Hotel, 74 Chatham-st.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Manhattan House.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Physical, Civil and Political Geography.

AN ADDRESS BY PROF. GUYOT BEFORE THE TEACHERS OF NEW-YORK.

Prof. Guyot, by special request, delivered an address before the teachers of New-York, on Friday evening, in the hall of the Board of Education, on his favorite topic—not as a formal lecture, but with a view to give some of the results of his twenty-five years' experience as a public teacher. In allusion to the difficulties of teaching the science of geography, he criticised the general defect in geographical text-books, in that they are so much filled with geology, mineralogy, and natural history. The science of geography is not accurately defined. True, we cannot fully apprehend the globe, and its geography, without including all collateral sciences; for all science is a unit. *There is but one great science. But in all special studies we must limit ourselves to their* central or main idea. We subdivide this study with descriptive geography, mathematical geography, physical geography, and civil or political geography. The particular study of the earth as one of the planets belongs to the astronomer. The mapping out of the earth, or physical geography, requires instrumental or mathematical knowledge.

In considering physical geography, we treat of the description of nature, the form of the physical globe, distribution of land and water, internal structure, hydrographic relations—the relations of the globe as a final whole. Then, there is descriptive physical geography, and civil or political geography. Prof. Guyot defined the separate branches of the subject, showing how marked were the subdivisions, and how distinct from one another. Taking South America for example, he stated that the fundamental feature of that continent was the vast chain of the Andes, on the west side 3,300 miles long, with peaks 10,000 or 16,000 feet high, unbroken, running from north to south. This vast chain gives an idea of the backbone of the continent.

At the same time, another chain of mountains running, not parallel, but at an acute angle on the other side—the great chain of the mountains of Brazil—and these two will determine the fundamental form of the continent, with the chains of highlands which complete the great triangle. Inside of the vast area is an extensive and fertile plain of 3,500 miles, covered with vegetation, and from these general features the system of drainage is readily perceived. Prof. Guyot here rapidly glanced at the course of the great Brazilian rivers, and illustrated the readiness with which even the young could be directed to these general features, to the relative situations as well as the forms of the principal outlines and characteristics of a continent. But what are the causes of the various phenomena that we see and describe? That study is separate from geography. The causes of winds and currents, of temperature and other phenomena pertain to a science looking for the laws—not merely to the facts. In descriptive geography, we may describe the wonderful variety of plants of the valley of the Amazon, but the causes of such variety, and the laws that govern their location constitute quite another science. Geography has but to describe the wonderful phenomena of the surface of the globe, the causes of which phenomena are to be otherwise taught. It is a pity that teachers sometimes try to teach the cause first. There is a science of the origin and planting of the races of man, their distribution on the surface of the globe, the growth of nations, functions in history, as influenced by the material globe on which they live. Take Greece, for example. It is impossible to say that the individuality of that people, and the memorable part they have played in the world, depended upon the influence of the Peninsula of Greece—of the place where they lived—but it is also impossible to see that they could have been what they were, had they been placed anywhere else. Prof. Guyot illustrated his method of impressing the pupil with the distinguishing features of a continent, by exhibiting a colored map, which, at a glance, showed the relative position and extent of mountain and plain—the great slopes—showing how the courses of the large streams, the localities of cities, and of dense population, are inseparably connected with physical geography; how fertility is controlled by the supply of vapor and of natural irrigation—as, for instance, the Gulf of Mexico supplying the vapors for the Summer rains of the East. All the Western part of this continent is wanting in water. There is a gradual rise or ascent from the Mississippi westward. When the land attains 2,000 feet above the level of the sea it is dry and arid—the desert begins. It cannot be cultivated. At least half the continent is in that condition. Between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains the region is very dry, and cannot be cultivated, except in spots. Thus the fertility of the land, the formation of the continent entirely affects the race of men, the formation of societies, the growth and course of population. The furthest West, therefore, can never give birth to a great nation. It is separated from the East, and the region of passage is not susceptible of cultivation. The founding of mining cities, like those of Colorado, is exceptional. The food of such communities must come from somewhere else. He showed, also, from the influence of physical geography, that the Unionist parts of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, which are marked by peculiar geographical features, are unfriendly to the profitable continuance of Slavery. The land is from 2,000 to 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, and there is not the necessary heat for growing either cotton or much tobacco. Immediately outside these lines of loyalty the physical geography is adaptable to the profitable continuance of Slavery, and there the people are secesh. Prof. Guyot also illustrated, by a colored map of Asia, the geographical reasons why there is gathered in so small a space more than one-half of the population of the globe. In the two countries of India and China alone there are 400,000,000 of human beings, while the vast remainder of the Continent has but about a million. This he explained from the fact of the presence in the less populated portions of Asia of snowy mountain chains and high table lands. He showed that the five primitive Empires of the globe started, without exception, from great alluvial plains, and their capitals were all on the banks of great rivers. He dwelt upon the necessity of impressing the young first with the striking general features of a continent, as preliminary to the study of history and the sciences. He also illustrated with a map the general geographical features of Europe, showing how the German Confederation is affected by the geographical features of the country—how the unity of France is the natural result of her geographical features—how small communities and States are distinguished by small alluvial regions or little basins. The Professor made a most earnest appeal to the teachers to observe the accurate definition of the science of geography, to separate it as far as practicable from the other sciences, and to give the young the proper framework for enlarged ideas, and the study of later years by impressing the mind with the general and striking features of the earth's physical geography in its relation to civil and political geography.

Inspection of the United States Army Hospital at Fort Schuyler.

A HOME FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 2,000 PATIENTS—THE HOSPITAL IN A GOOD CONDITION.

Yesterday, Dr. C. W. McDougall, Medical Director of the Department of the East, accompanied by Mr. Mervin, who has unlimited authority to exercise his duties as Chaplain in any portion of the loyal States, and Dr. White, of the Central Park Hospital, made a thorough inspection of the General Military Hospital at Fort Schuyler. The party were conveyed thither by the hospital steamer *Thomas P. Way*, Capt. R. Ellsworth, which left the Government pier at Castle Garden at 10 A. M. In an hour's time the landing at Fort Schuyler was reached, and shortly after the General Hospital, which is situated a little distance in the rear. The party were welcomed by *Dr. Robert Bartholow*, the surgeon in charge, who escorted the Medical Director through the various buildings, wards and apartments, and communicated all desirable information concerning the management of the institution, and the condition and treatment of the patients. *It may not be widely known that this is one* of the largest hospitals constructed by Government for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The *buildings cover several acres of ground, and are so* arranged that the most advantageous results are secured. *In a sanitary point of view*, the conveniences and general appointments cannot be excelled. The ward-rooms are constructed upon the most approved principles and are every way conducive to the health and comfort of the inmates. All the buildings are arranged under a figure described by an ellipsis.

Dr. Bartholow not only superintended the construction of the buildings, but also did much to perfect the present excellent management. On some accounts the site for hospital purposes is not as good as could be desired. The ground is low, and at high tide the water completely surrounds some of the buildings. But the place is easy of access, and sufficiently far from this City to prevent the patients from stealing off to indulge in a day's or night's carousal.

In going from the landing, the first building approached is that used by Dr. Bartholow and the Assistant Surgeons for offices. There is also a steward's office and a printing room on the same floor. Thus all orders and lists and other documents are printed at the hospital. The floor below is used as a dispensary and laboratory and communicate with the room above by means of a dumb-waiter. Above the offices are a library and reading-room now temporarily used as a chapel, and a knapsack-room. The patients frequently amuse themselves by indulging in a game of chess or draughts. In the knapsack-room a register is kept of articles received and the name of the person to whom it belongs, recorded. The same building contains a billiard-table which is reserved for the use of the patients from 8 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., after which time it is occupied by the officers. The table was not purchased by Government but by the officers themselves.

The hospital embraces thirty-four wards which are divided off into three sections. All the wards are under the supervision of a grand master, and each section under the control of a subordinate. The extreme length of each ward is 180 feet and the breadth 20 feet. Each ward contains on an average fifty-two cots, and is provided at one end with a sleeping and dressing apartment for the female nurse, and at the other with an eating room and pantry. Between each cot is placed a table and chair. The wards are heated by stoves. The ridge ventilation has been adopted by means of which the current of air can be changed or modified in a very few minutes. Every cot is numbered—the even and odd numbers being on opposite sides. When a patient is admitted, his name, place of residence, age, and nature of complaint, &c., are written upon a card, which is suspended from the head of his cot. Many of the wards are ornamented with pictures and engravings, placed there by the patients or nurses. The wards are thoroughly swept four times a day. The number of nurses employed at the hospital are 116 male and 18 female. There are also numerous cooks, washers, ironers, and laborers.

The kitchen is a complete household in itself. It is supplied with conveniences for cooking for 3,000 persons. A bakery adjoins it, and beneath is a meat and store-room. The ladies' kitchen forms another feature of the institution. It is here that the delicacies sent in by various parties are received and distributed. There is also a guard-house, ice-house, oil-house, an operating room and other buildings connected with the hospital. All the rooms are supplied with hot and cold water, which is distributed through pipes leading from an elevated tank on the centre ground. The water is forced into the tank by means of a process worked by horse-power. Upon the extension of the tank is fixed an indicator showing the depth of water within. This ingenious piece of mechanism was the work of one of the hospital stewards. In the centre of the open space, surrounded on all sides by open buildings, is a flag-staff with the American colors at the peak. The staff was erected on the 22d of February last, and was paid for by the surgeons of the hospital and a few others. But nothing in or about the institution attracts more attention than the railing which is laid upon a corridor, and passes all the buildings. When the time for serving a meal has arrived, a car is loaded with food at the kitchen, and then sent the rounds of all the wards. In the same manner, clothing, fuel and other articles are distributed. The railing is half a mile in length. From one to the other extreme of the hospital is 1,360 feet. A chapel is now course of construction. It is also contemplated to build separate apartments for officers and their families. The hospital will accommodate 2,000 patients, but at present it contains but about one-half of that number. Besides Dr. Bartholow, there are fourteen assistant surgeons. Dr. McDougall expressed himself highly pleased with the conduct and arrangements of the hospital.

Chamber of Commerce.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO PREVENT AND PUNISH FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

A special meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to consider what action the Chamber would take in reference to the bill now pending before Congress to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. A. Low was called to the chair. Mr. Charles Gould, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following

REPORT:

The committee to which was referred the bill now pending before Congress, entitled "A bill to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue," &c., beg leave to report that they have examined, with as much care as the limited time allowed them would permit, the Senate bill, No. [illegible], reported by the Committee on Finance on the 10th inst., and which has since passed the Senate, and is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and also substantially the same bill, No. 736, introduced in the House by Mr. Washburne and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Feb. 10.

Your committee is deeply impressed with the importance of the subjects embraced in the bills above referred to.

No community can be more interested in protecting and upholding the honest commerce of the country than the merchants of New-York. Their capital and good name are involved in it; they are pledged to aid and assist in the establishment of all proper barriers and safeguards against frauds on the revenue of the country in the importation of merchandise, because a fraud upon the revenue works a like fraud on the honest importer, and while your Committee find in these bills some things to commend they cannot fail to see in them evidence of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and believe that the passage of either of them, without material amendments, would be productive of evil rather than good.

Your committee has not had time, and does not pretend to analyze, at this time, the whole bill, but will take a section or two as illustrative of its character.

For instance, section 7 provides that upon an affidavit that any fraud on the revenue has at any time been committed or attempted, the District Judge may issue a warrant, directed to the Collector of the Port, directing him or his agents to enter any place or premises where any invoices, books or papers are deposited, and take and carry the same away to be inspected, and retain them as long as he may think necessary. Your committee is of the opinion that such a provision is not called for under any circumstances.

Any merchant, however innocent, might at the instance of any evil disposed person, be ruined under such a law, by having his books and papers taken away and his whole business arrested. Suppose a merchant has received and entered at the Custom-house an invoice of merchandise consigned to him for sale on shipper's account. He has paid duty on the invoice, quantity and value, which he supposed was correct; but it turns out that some discrepancy or error is discovered at the Custom-house, which may cast suspicion on the honesty of the consignee, but which if he were present he might remove by explanation, or suppose a clerk discharged for dishonesty, out of revenge, should accuse his employer of some attempt to defraud the revenue under such a law, all his books and papers could be taken away, overhauled and retained at the discretion of the Collector or Solicitor of the Treasury.

Such a law would give power liable to great and frequent abuse, and in the hands of unscrupulous persons, whose chief object is pecuniary gain, would be made the engine of extortion. In the opinion of your Committee, this provision, if adopted, would lead to corruption and oppression.

Section 13 takes away the merchant's right to hold the Collector responsible for his acts, a right which the common law gave him, and which, under no circumstances should be taken away from him. It is in the power of the Collector, and a power every day exercised, to make the merchant pay whatever duty he sees fit to impose, and no merchant can get possession of his goods until he pays whatever duty is demanded, no matter how unjust or illegal the demand may be, and now it is proposed when a merchant has been put to the trouble, delay and expense of bringing an action, to test the legality of such exaction, and has obtained a judgment in the Courts of the United States against the Collector, to take away his right to enforce the payment of that judgment by execution. If the Government do not pay it, and to leave him entirely at the will and mercy of the Government and of a Collector whose decision and exaction have been overruled by the Court. The plea for taking away this right of the merchant, which he has enjoyed ever since the foundation of our Government, is based on the fact that he, the Collector, is supposed to act under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and pays into the treasury all moneys collected, and therefore ought not to be held responsible. The answer to this is, that no person is obliged to take the office of Collector, and whoever does take it must bear its burdens.

Again, if the Collector, acting under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, exacts duties illegally, that officer is bound to indemnify and save the Collector *harmless, but the merchant would have no claim which* he could enforce against the Secretary, but would be left entirely at the mercy and caprice of that officer and his subordinates, and then again would be opened a door for extortion in the shape of commissions and fees to secure the payment by the Government of judgments obtained in the United States Courts.

If the Government intends to be honest, and to pay the judgment of its own Courts, why deprive a merchant of the power to collect? Has that power been abused? Has execution been issued without necessity or hastily? If any abuse of this power can be shown to justify it, let there be a provision that execution shall not issue until thirty days after final judgment. This would give all needful time for the Government to pay the amount, and thus save the Collector from all trouble.

Your committee would recommend to any persons who favor this scheme to deprive the merchant of his remedy for illegal oppression, to read this opinion of Judge Story and Judge McLean in 3 Howard's United States Reports, p. [illegible].

And your committee respectfully offers the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed on the 21st instant, to which was referred the bill now before Congress "to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, &c.," be accepted and adopted, and that duly authenticated copies thereof be transmitted to the proper committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES GOULD.
HENRY W. T. MALI.

Feb. 28, 1863.

On motion, the report and resolution were unanimously adopted.

The *Chairman* informed the Chamber that a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to be held on Wednesday next at 1 P. M., in consequence of late news received from Europe, and suggested that permission be given to use the rooms of the Chamber in which to hold the meeting. On motion, such permission was unanimously granted.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey stated that there was to be a meeting of the "United States Commercial and Statistical Society" at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington on the 2d of March, and suggested the propriety of the Chamber being represented on the occasion. The suggestion was adopted, and Messrs. Stevens, Conkling and Tousey were appointed by the Chair to attend the meeting. The Chamber then adjourned.

Municipal Harbor Defence Commission.

This Commission met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, for the purpose of organization. There were present Mayor Opdyke, Comptroller Brennan, Aldermen Boole, Ottiwell, Hardy and Mitchell, and Councilmen Hayes, Brice, Reppee and Hagenfalls. Absent: Aldermen Henry and Councilman Jones. David T. Valentine, Esq., the venerable Clerk of the Common Council, called to order; Mayor Opdyke was elected President, Comptroller Brennan was elected Vice-President, and Alderman Hardy was elected Secretary. Messrs. Boole, Ottiwell, Jones and Brice were appointed a Committee to draft bye-laws and report them at the next meeting.

On taking the chair, the Mayor thanked the Commission for the honor they had paid him, and promised to discharge the duties of the position of President with fidelity to the public interests.

Mr. Brennan wished to decline the election to the Vice-Presidentship, because his position as Comptroller of the City devolved upon him the office of Treasurer to the Commission, but the Board declined to excuse him from serving.

The Commission, having completed their organization, adjourned till 11 A. M. on next Wednesday.

How the Premium on Gold Effects the Poor.

It is a remarkable fact, now well established and exceedingly gratifying, that, though the war has for two years seriously curtailed several important branches of trade and manufactures, and made, seemingly, heavy drafts upon the resources of this City and the cities upon either side of it, there has been less suffering from want of food and shelter among us during the present Winter than during any other Winter for several years before the war began. Who can have forgotten the *long lines of unemployed hungry* men who used to parade the streets, in the inclement seasons, during the occupancy of the Mayoralty Chair by Fernando Wood, carrying banners upon which the inscription was, "Give us work or bread, or ourselves and our families must starve!" And who, with the public exhibitions of want made at that time fresh in their memories, can fail to compare the condition of those commonly called the poor this Winter, with the rebellion still unsubdued, favorably with their avowed condition then? But it is not alone with those who were wont to make their necessities publicly known that the change is marked and proportionately gratifying. The established institutions of charities have not had an increased demand upon their appropriations; our benevolent societies are in a prosperous condition, attending promptly and liberally to all the meritorious cases which come within their several particular spheres; private charities have not been drawn upon to the usual extent, and even those accustomed to solicit alms in stores and offices have decreased in number. In fact, a very large proportion of the time and money usually given in aid of the needy of the City during the Winter months, have, this Winter, been spent in providing clothing, food and needed delicacies for sick and wounded soldiers at the seat of war; and still the poor at home have, as we have said, been better fed and sheltered than is usual at this season of the year.

Such a condition of things at home may seem strange at the first glance, for as soon as we begin to think of the probable condition of the poor, we are reminded that this and that business has been very much circumscribed, and, besides, isn't gold at 173? The natural conclusion then is, that among those dependent for support upon such branches of business as have been obstructed by the rebellion, there must be an unusual number entirely out of employment; and that with gold, hitherto considered the standard of value, at 173, the difficulties in the way of procuring the necessaries of life must to such be almost insurmountable. But natural as such conclusion appears, the results assumed have not been realized. In relation to the number of the unemployed, we have it from the most authentic sources from which to obtain the information that there are fewer persons out of employment in the City to-day, than at the same date during several former years. While some branches of trade have, without doubt, fallen off considerably, others have been very largely increased by the demands of the war, which, together with the thousands who have left the City for the field, (most of them single men,) has really lessened the number who cannot obtain work very much indeed; and also diminished what doubtless would have been the sum of suffering here from want under more usual circumstances. Many of those who are now in the army were, when at home, engaged in laborious and not over remunerative employments, in which but little is done in the Winter; and consequently, had they remained, would in all probability, in numerous cases, have added to the always large number who, through misfortune, suffer and require temporary assistance at such times, instead of supporting both themselves and the Government, and sending money to their relatives, as they are doing now. Then, again, although gold and silver, and even the nickle, have soared beyond the poor man's reach, the necessaries of life have not gone with them; they can still be lured to the poor, or any other man's pot and pan and griddle, by the seductive influences of our postal currency. It is true that coal has been dear, but the Winter has been so remarkably mild that we haven't needed much of it to keep us warm. Coffee and tea have advanced, but then there was always a large proportion of rye, chicory and dandelion in what the corner grocers called coffee, and now the pure rye or wheat coffee (said to be healthful) can be obtained at a very moderate figure; tea may still be purchased, and with economy, syrup and sugar may yet be seen beside their former familiars on the breakfast table. Gold and silver and nickel are not the poor man's standard of value, however much the money, monarchs of Wall-street may struggle to make them so appear. His standards are bread, butter, potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, fish, mutton, beef and pork; and to-day they can all be had of equal quality and in equal quantity for a dollar in postage currency that could be obtained for a dollar in gold or silver or nickel during the same season one or two or three years ago. Cotton goods have, of course, increased greatly in price; but the heavier and warmer fabrics usually worn in Winter by men, women and children of moderate means can be purchased at a trifling advance upon former rates; and rents have not advanced. For these reasons it is, that while the City of New-York, through its Government and its people, has sent more in value to the needy, sick and wounded among those who have gone out to fight our battles during the past year, than was ever given to those in need at home in the same space of time, her poor at home have numbered less and suffered less since November, 1862, than during the same three months for several years before.

Important Arrest of a Burglar.

FIGHT WITH A POLICEMAN.

At a very late hour on Friday night, an exciting affair occurred in the vicinity of the residence of one of our wealthy up-town citizens, between a burglar and a police officer. The facts of the case are substantially as follows: About midnight the residence of Mr. Chas. Canda, No. 224 Second-avenue, was invaded by two burglars, who attempted to enter by prying open a rear basement window with a jimmy. The noise which they made in the attempt to force an entrance, aroused some of the neighbors, *just as the couple were on the point of going in through the* window. Mr. John Graham, whose house is near that of Mr. Canda's, hearing the burglars at work, suddenly raised his window, and, in a voice loud enough to be heard by them, called for his pistols. This alarmed them, and they attempted to clamber over a fence into an adjoining yard. Just at this moment, Officer Scofield, of the Eighteenth Precinct, spied one of them, and gave him chase. While he was after him, the other made good his escape. The first, however, was not so successful. The officer came up to him, and demanded a surrender. This, it appears, was no part of the burglar's plan. He had a bundle of burglar's tools with him, and when the officer laid rough hands on him, he endeavored to deal a powerful blow on the policeman's head. A scuffle ensued, and the officer was just on the point of being overcome by his antagonist when, luckily he was enabled to bring his locust to bear, and two or three blows brought the fellow to the ground, and for the time subdued him. He was afterward taken to the Station-house, and yesterday Justice Kelly, of the Jefferson Market Court, made an examination of the affair. The accused gave his name as Robert Wall, aged 30 years, and stated that he was a manufacturer of Life Preservers in Eleventh-street. His appearance in Court indicated that he had passed through a severe struggle with the policeman who effected his arrest. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail. On the person of the prisoner *were found numerous burglar's tools, some of them* of a very costly and superior kind; also a note, of which the following is a copy. It is believed by those *who are the best judges of the mode in which rogues* do their business, that this note is an agreement made by one burglar with another:

Nov. 2[illegible], 1862.

I will pay to Frederick Hamlen the sum of $125, on return of this note. I. N. ABBEY.

There was over $800 worth of property, consisting mostly of plate, in the basement of Mr. Canda's house, and which, but for the fact that Mr. Graham called aloud for his pistol, would have been in the possession of these burglars. Mr. Canda, it may not be improper to remark, is the father of the young lady who some years since met with a fatal accident in Broadway, and whose monument in Greenwood Cemetery, is now one of its most attractive features.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

Recorder Hoffman yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons, convicted in the Court of Sessions, during the past week:

John Warren, for attempt at grand larceny—City prison, 1 day.

Michael Calligan, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary, 3 months.

Geo. White, the bank-note counterfeiter, who was convicted on Friday, was sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years and 2 months, being the lowest term permitted by the statute. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question, said that he was an old man, that he had two sons in the army, who had served from the beginning of the war, and asked that the Court would be lenient toward him, that he might live to see his sons again after he came out of prison.

The sentence of Jacob Wailer, convicted of murder in the second degree, was postponed, to give his counsel an opportunity to prepare a bill of exceptions, on which to move for a new trial.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

Another Nuisance.

Shinplasters are upon us again. Every grocer, restaurateur, pieman, stage line and ferry company is at the manufacturing of petty promises to pay, and the City is flooded with tokens. The general form in which these little jokers are issued is this:

GOOD FOR
1
CENT.
SNOOKS.

Whether it is "good for one cent" or not is a mere matter of opinion as to the veracity of Snooks, and as very few people, comparatively speaking, are acquainted with Snooks, it becomes a matter attended with serious difficulties to get rid of the cards so *profusely scattered by the issuers.*

It is by no means clear that there is a necessity for this state of things, and should it at any time prove such the Common Council can afford instant and safe relief. The issuing of private shinplasters is illegal, and the District-Attorney owes it to the community to stop the pernicious example before it becomes the custom.

Military Honors to the Memory of Col Tompkins.

Maj.-Gen. Wool has deemed it proper to issue the following Special Order, directing suitable military honors to be paid to the late Col. and Assistant-Quartermaster-General Tompkins:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28.—It having been announced at these headquarters that Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army, departed this life yesterday, at his residence in Brooklyn. Military honors will be extended to the deceased on the occasion of the transit of the remains of this distinguished officer, from his late residence through the City of New-York, to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, whence his family propose to take the body to Troy, its final resting place.

Col. Loomis United States Army, Commanding at Governor's Island will detail a suitable military escort from his command, for this occasion, making the escort as large in accordance with the rank of the deceased as possible. The escort, including the band, will be at No. 3[illegible]4 Henry-street, Brooklyn, at or before noon, on the day of the ceremony, Monday next, March 2.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Wool.
C. T. Christensen, Major and A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

International Relief Committee.

Additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain have been received by A. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip, Feb. 28, as follows:

From Mr. Samuel T. Peatt, Secretary for the Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Carrollton, Ind.	$5[illegible] 00
J. E.	177 00
A. G. Dallas, Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land, through George Griswold, Esq.	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Before reported	111,[illegible]
Grand total	$120,34[illegible]

Prize Sales.

The cargoes of the prize schooners *Maria, Belle*, and *W. H. Northrup* were sold at auction yesterday, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, by Mr. J. H. Draper. Six barrels of copperas brought $3 25 a barrel; some damaged coffee brought thirty-three cents per pound; oil vitriol, $2 75 a carboy; muriatic acid, $4 25 a carboy, and nitric acid, $7 25 a carboy. Several barrels of tanners' oil was sold for ninety five cents per gallon. Small quantities of salt and cigars were also included in the sold cargoes.

Arrival of a Prize.

The English clipper brig *Minna*, Executive Officer Alfred Everson, commanding, captured by the United States gunboat *Victoria*, off Shallotte Inlet, N. C., after a long and exciting chase, arrived at this port yesterday. Her cargo consists of copperas, drugs and salt. The *Minna* is an old offender, having several times eluded the vigilance of the blockaders. Much praise is due Capt. Hooker and officers of the *Victoria* for securing this vessel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Changes in the Police Department.—The following are the changes made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Patrick Kierns, to the First Precinct; James F. Divine, Second; Wm. H. Christie and George Marsh, Fifth; Francis Kelly, Sixth; Jedediah S. Safford, Seventh; John Russell, Ninth; Philip O'Brien, Seventeenth; Bartholomew Doyle, (Doorman,) Twentieth; Charles A. Flock, George T. Buckley and John Cavanagh, Twenty-seventh; Frederick H. Dapke and Wm. Aitkin, Twenty-eighth; George Johnson, Thirty-second; Edward Dyer, Forty-first, and Charles E. Osborne to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—Newton Casmon, of the First Precinct; Wm. Dubois, Second; Henry Bradley, Third; James D. Harrington, (Doorman,) Eighth; Francis Cusick, Thirteenth; James Alexander, Twenty-fourth; Monroe B. Filley, Twenty-sixth; Nathan W. Smith and John Bennett, Twenty-ninth; James Browne, (Sergeant,) Forty-first, and George Sprague, Forty-ninth.

A Case of Medical Negligence—Verdict of Censure.—Coroner Ranney was yesterday called to hold an inquest at No. 317 West Forty-third-street, on the body of Ann Flynn, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years. Charlotte O'Keefe, one of the witnesses, testified that the deceased was in indigent circumstances, and being diseased, she sent witness to the Northwestern Dispensary, on Eighth-avenue, for a doctor. The reply was, "We are not obliged to go at every call," and no doctor could be obtained from that institution. Others testified that they had applied for a doctor there, but could get none if they stated that they had no money. Dr. H. D. Ranney testified, "I think the doctors of the Northwestern Dispensary shamefully neglected their duty in this particular case, and are deserving of censure." The Jury rendered a verdict, that "the deceased died of pneumonia; and further, that we censure the physicians of the Northwestern Dispensary, for their culpable negligence in not answering the call made upon them to attend the patient."

New Counterfeits.—Late on Friday night, Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, received information *from what was regarded as a reliable* source, that a bold attempt would be made on Saturday night to flood this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City with well executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Bristol Bank of Taunton, Mass. The plan was reported to have been well laid, and the informant stated that by mere accident he had come in possession of the information. The Central Telegraph office at once communicated the intelligence to every precinct within the Metropolitan District, and the patrolmen were directed to notify all shopkeepers within their respective beats of the intended raid. It is believed that by these means the rogues have been frustrated in their designs upon the public.

The Homicide at Bellevue Hospital.—In the Times of yesterday we published an account of a terrible assault made by a man named Charles Dunn—supposed to be a lunatic—upon a Mr. Robert Atkins, at Bellevue Hospital. Since that time Atkins has died, and Coroner Ranney immediately proceeded to Bellevue to hold an inquest upon the body. It appears that the real name of the offender is Henry Sparks. Some years ago he was sent to the Island, under the belief that he was insane, but for a *long time past, as appears by the testimony of the* employees and others, given on the investigation, there were no indications of any aberration of mind. He was dismissed from the Asylum, *cured of his lunacy*, over a year ago. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by injuries received at the hands of Henry Sparks, alias Charles Dunn.

Fatal Accident to an Ex-Policeman.—About 9½ o'clock on Wednesday evening Officer Bolman found a man lying insensible in the deep area of premises No. 126 Varick-street. He was taken up and removed to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, where a doctor was called to attend to him. The man was subsequently recognized as Wm. H. Kidney, an ex-policeman of the Fifth Ward, who had been dismissed from the department some two years ago for intoxication. Kidney grew worse, and died early yesterday morning. It is believed that deceased fell into the area while under the influence of liquor, and thus received fatal injuries. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Kidney lived at No. 84 Bedford-street, where he has left a widow and several children. He was 39 years of age, and a native of New-York.

Arrested on a Charge of Homicide.—A lad named Francis Parkeston, was arrested yesterday, charged with the homicide of Charles Russell, by stabbing him on the 29th of October last. Both of the parties concerned in the affray were about 16 years of age. The lads were engaged in a boyish quarrel, when the prisoner drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. The latter lingered several days before he died. The offender immediately made his escape, and although vigilant officers have been in search of him, he could not be found until yesterday.

Sale of Paintings.—Thursday evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, Leeds & Co. sold a portion of the collection of pictures known as the International Art Institution. The list ran up to 98 numbers. The minor pieces brought fair prices. A fine picture, representing "Elizabeth Castle on the Isle of Jersey," by H. Backer, was purchased by Mr. Dahlgren, for $156. A scene by H. Pehl, and another by H. Baumgartner, brought $100 each. "Returning from the Meadows," by Werner, was sold to Mr. Tiffany, for $200. Schlesinger's "Evening Landscape" brought $400. The list closed with a number of attractive pieces, which were sold at remarkably low prices. The sale continues this evening.

Annual Reception of the Eighth New-York Militia.—The fourth annual reception and promenade concert of this excellent corps took place at the City Assembly Rooms Thursday evening. The hall was tastefully decorated with the National colors, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The participants in the festivities were numerous, although the weather was not as favorable as could have been desired. *The dancing commenced at 11 o'clock, and did not terminate till a late hour this morning.* Delightful music was discoursed by Dodworth's Military and Quadrille Band.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Feb. 27:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 20	178	100	278
Admitted to Feb. 27	23	19	42
Discharged, cured or relieved	38	16	54
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	162	101	263

Males, 242; females 21.

NEW-JERSEY.

United States Hospital, Newark.—Weekly Report for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 28: Admitted, 0; discharged, 22; total remaining, 360. Arrivals Friday, Feb. 27—Sergt. W. B. Costill, Co. B, Sixth New Jersey; Capt. William H. Edwards, Co. B, Seventh New-Jersey; John James, Co. C, 9th New-Jersey. A few cases of varioloid are reported among the patients. The soldiers are expecting the paymaster daily.

Episcopal Visitation.—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, will visit Trinity Church, Newark, this morning, to institute Rev. E. C. Eccleston as Rector of the Parish. The rite of Confirmation will be administered, and a sermon preached by the Bishop.

Union Leagues.—A Union League is to be inaugurated in New-Brunswick. Trenton is also moving in the same direction. The Newark movement gathers force daily. It is probable that within a few weeks the "music of the Union" will be cheerily sung in every hamlet of the State.

Society to Resist the Draft.—It is reported that a secret society has been formed in Newark, the members of which are pledged to resist a conscription by force. It is at least certain that persons have been solicited to join a society, of which such was stated to be one of the objects.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court

Before Judge Shipman.

INJUNCTION—PLEADING.

Reguart vs. Brede.—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction. The plaintiff claimed to be the owner of a patent for the manufacture of the dye-stuffs known as rose-aniline, which he alleged the defendant was infringing. The plaintiff's patent was issued in 1860, but he obtained a reissue on Dec. 7, 1862, and the infringement set up was of this reissued patent.

The defendant claimed that the plaintiff's patent was for a process of manufacturing the article by means of metallic salts, and that the article which he sold was manufactured by a different process, and by the aid of arsenic acid.

The plaintiff claimed that his patent covered the product, and that the use of one agent or another for the purpose of obtaining the product did not affect the question of infringement.

In the course of the argument, it appeared that the complainant's bill contained no allegation of exclusive possession on the part of the plaintiff.

The Court said the injunction could not be granted without it, and thereupon the plaintiff withdrew his motion, with leave to amend his bill, and to renew his motion.

For complainant, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. C. B. Smith.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Edward James applied to the Court for a *habeas corpus* to bring before the Court one J. M. Vernon, who was detained in Fort Lafayette. The affidavit of Mr. Dunphy was read, stating that Vernon was detained there, not by authority of the judgment of any Court or any writ, and for no cause that was known to him. Mr. James said there was no desire on his part to make any trouble at all, and that if the writ was granted he should be perfectly satisfied if a return was made on the writ without bringing up the body of the prisoner, and that he would send such directions with the writ.

Judge Shipman said he would take the papers and determine the matter on Monday morning.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Monell and Robertson.

Huntington vs. Cofling et al.—Judgment for defendants. Opinion by Moncrief.

Glentworth vs. Mount.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Bosworth.

Rowe et al. vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Moncrief.

Hartley vs. Fathom and wife.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Bosworth.

Delano vs. Rawson.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

Behrle vs. Sherman et al.—New trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Robertson and Bosworth.

Dubois vs. Budlong.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Moncrief.

Denning vs. Bailey.—Judgment and order refusing a new trial reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Barbour.

Nichols vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Barbour.

McCarton vs. Van Sickle.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Bosworth, Robertson and Barbour.

Crawford vs. Kelly.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Moncrief.

Merritt vs. Millard.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Robertson.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Woodbury, et al. vs. Canfield, et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs, to be costs in the cause.

Gambier vs. Stuyvesant.—Referred to John B. Fogerty, Esq., to report, &c.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Walsh et al.—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale. Referred to John S. Patterson, Esq., to sell.

Same vs. Same.—Same.

Dixion vs. Andrews et al.; Beecher vs. Canfield et al.; Same vs. Same.—Orders granted.

Rich et al. vs. Canfield et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of the suit.

Towle vs. Smith.—Motion granted.

Curtis vs. Hallett et al.—Referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Willing vs. Cumming et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for $3,446 63.

Brooks et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $8,355 20.

Fairchild et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $5,010 16.

Morton et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $7,380 72.

Townsend vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible] 25.

Monroe et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $15,463 68.

Larned et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $4,567 90.

[illegible] et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $[illegible] 77.

[illegible]erick vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiff for $2,[illegible]30 29.

Brewer et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $7,2[illegible]0 78.

Howe et al. vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $13,[illegible]45 1[illegible].

Hall et al. vs. Waters.—Referred to Stephen P. Nash, Esq.

Bart vs. Wood, Executor, &c.—Motion for costs denied.

Strike of the Female Press Feeders at the Government Printing-Office.—Some time since, the females employed in the Government printing-office as press feeders, made a demand for an increase of their weekly salary. They were receiving, as we are informed, $5 per week, and demanded $1 per day. Their request for an advance not being complied with, yesterday morning these females, to the number of nearly twenty-five, refused to go to work, and appeared ready to cast out of the building any person who should dare to attempt to take their places. It is said considerable inconvenience was occasioned by the failure to print a bill for the Finance Committee of the Senate. During the day the girls were informed that their wages should be increased as much as demanded. This satisfied them, and they went to work as usual.—*Washington Chronicle, Feb. 18.*

Fire at Mount Vernon.—The green-house at Mount Vernon was accidentally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Fortunately, the building was one which in itself had no association with Gen. Washington, having been built by Judge Washington in 1817. The original green-house was burned about 1837. The plants were, unfortunately, nearly all destroyed, or very much injured. It is hoped, however, that the three old plants, the only ones valuable for their associations, may survive. There was no wind at the time, and the atmosphere was foggy—consequently the fire did no farther damage.—*Washington Star, Feb. 27.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 28, 1863.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101½	50	Minnesota Min. Co.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	101⅝	200	Canton Co.	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 6s, '65	99	200	do. b30	[illegible]
40,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.	95½	50	do.	[illegible]
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.		100	do.	[illegible]
	Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104¾	100	do. s3	[illegible]
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	98½	175	do.	[illegible]
6,000	do.	98¾	250	do.	167⅝
6,000	do.	98¾	50	do.	[illegible]
15,000	do. Nov.	99	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do. Dec.	98⅞	200	do.	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. D. Nts.	172	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Virginia State 6s	60½	100	do.	[illegible]
500	do.	60	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	30	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	100	Erie Railway	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. J. R.	90	100	do.	[illegible]
			1500	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Erie 4th M. Bs.	111	400	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 5th M. B. b60	106⅜	400	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	120½	400	do.	[illegible]
			500	Erie Railway Pref.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	120	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	112½	50	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	113	25	Hud. Riv. R.	97½
10,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	41½	40	Harlem R.	[illegible]
5,000	Han. & St. J. 1st m.	71	400	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	106½	25	Har. R. Pref.	[illegible]
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
12,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Gal. & Chi. Int. ext.	115	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	114¾	1000	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	114½	400	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.	112½	25	Panama R.	[illegible]
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	112	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	106½	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	104	300	do.	[illegible]
3,000	do.	103½	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	91½	100	Galena & Chi.	[illegible]
23,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	80	100	do.	[illegible]
20	Union Bank	108	2000	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
1	Bank of America	113	300	do.	[illegible]
65	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
9	Amer. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
51	Park Bank	125	300	do.	[illegible]
50	Bank of St. of N. Y.	96	30	do.	[illegible]
48	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	100	Mad. & Cin. R.	[illegible]
100	Cary Imp. Co.	11	43	New-Jersey R.	[illegible]
10,000	Amer. Gold	171⅝	22	New-Jersey Cen. R.	[illegible]
50,000	do.	171½	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	[illegible]
15,000	do. s10	171¾	300	do. s30	[illegible]
110,000	do.	171½	50	do. b30	[illegible]
10,000	do. s10	171⅝	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	do. b3	172	9	Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
120,000	do.	172	200	do.	[illegible]
100,000	do. b10	172½	200	do. b60	[illegible]
5,000	do. b60	173⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	98½	100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	19
40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	99⅞	50	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	99⅞	100	Erie Railway	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	96½	250	do.	77½
10,000	do.	96	50	do. b30	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	103	200	do. s30	77⅜
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		150	do.	77
	Notes Oct. & Apl.	104½	100	do. b3	[illegible]
13,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	104½	200	do. s60	77½
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98½	200	do. b30	78
10,000	do.	98½	100	Hud. River R. b30	97½
650	U. S. D. N.	172	100	do.	97½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	62½	200	do.	97
2,000	do.	63	200	Reading R.	[illegible]
6,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	120	600	Harlem R.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. State 6s	64½	500	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Erie 4th M. B.	111½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mt.	42	250	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	110½	200	do.	[illegible]
50	Metropolitan Bank	103½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
25	Bank of St. of N. Y.	96	60	Panama R.	[illegible]
10,000	Amer. Gold	171⅝	210	Ill. Cen. R. S. s60	[illegible]
10,000	do.	171½	200	do.	[illegible]
125,000	do.	171⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do. b30	172⅜	400	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. s30	171⅝	300	do. s30	[illegible]
10,000	do. s10	171½	100	do. b60	[illegible]
100	Canton Company	26	100	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	25⅞	30	Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
250	Pac. Mail S. Co.	167⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R. s30	[illegible]
550	do.	167⅛	500	do. b10	94½
100	do. b30	168	50	Chic. & R. I. R. b10	[illegible]
100	do. s60	166½	700	P., F. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
150	do. s30	167	500	do.	[illegible]
100	do. s60	166	100	C. B. & Q. Rd.	[illegible]
50	do. s30	166	7	Chi. & N. W. R.	16
50	do.	167½	100	do.	16½
100	do. s60	165½	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	101	200	Erie R.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	100	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	96½	1000	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes	104½	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	100	200	do. b30	[illegible]
11,000	U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer.	98	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. b10	98½	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	98½	150	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	98½	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. D. Nts.	172	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s30	[illegible]
20,000	Amer. Gold	171½	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
225,000	do.	171½	200	do.	[illegible]
110,000	do.	171½	200	do.	[illegible]
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	167½	200	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	[illegible]
50	do.	167	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
50	do. s10	167½	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. s20	167¼	100	do.	[illegible]
150	do. s3	167½	100	do.	[illegible]
50	do. b3	168	50	Mil. & P. du C. R.	[illegible]
250	Erie R. Pref.	100	600	P., F. W. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
100	Hudson R. R.	97	400	do.	[illegible]
300	Harlem R.	30½	100	do. s3	64½
100	Harlem R. Pref.	76			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	1 year Certific.	98½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
120,000	Amer. Gold	171½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	61
5,000	do.	171½	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	172	100	do. b10	61½
10,000	do.	172½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	172½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
250	Pacific Mail	167½	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	167½	100	do.	[illegible]
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	118½	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100	do. s3	118½	100	do.	[illegible]
300	Erie Railway	77½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
200	do.	77½	50	do.	[illegible]
100	do. s3	77½	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	77½	250	do.	[illegible]
50	Harlem Railroad	30½	100	do.	[illegible]
500	do.	30½	400	T. Haute & Alt. P.	[illegible]

SATURDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The first sales of Gold Coin early this morning were at 172¾@172⅞; then down to 171⅝, and at the First regular Board 171⅝ up to 172 ₱ cent. At the 1 o'clock Public Board 171½. At the Second regular Board 171⅝@171½, and finally at the 4 o'clock Public Board 171½ ₱ cent. The business, though large, was not equal to that of yesterday, nor was the excitement quite so great. The demand for Government Stocks fell off in the forenoon, and the Railway Share list was dull and lower. But after the English mail by the *Africa* was delivered, orders appeared in the afternoon *for 5 ₱ cents. of 1874 and Erie Common shares*, and the general market partially improved near the close of business. The following prices were made at the 4 o'clock Public Board:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	171⅝	171⅝	Harlem	30¼	30½
U. S. C. H. Notes	171⅝	172½	Harlem Pref.	76⅜	76½
U. S. 6s, 1881	102	100	Mich. Central	97	97
Tennessee	62½	62⅞	Mich. Southern	61½	61
Missouri	65½	64	Mich. Guarant'd	106½	104½
N. Y. Central	118⅝	118⅜	Illinois Central	93	93½
Erie	78⅞	78	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	66
Erie Preferred	101⅛	100⅝	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	97½	97	Rock Island	[illegible]	85
Toledo	94½	94½	Treasury Certific.	98½	98½
Pacific Mail	167⅜	167⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	104½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	American Exchange	96
Manhattan	120	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Merchants'	101	Bank of North America	[illegible]
Mechanics'	104	Hanover	[illegible]
Union	108	Metropolitan	103
America	113	Market	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	100	Nassau	[illegible]
Greenwich	100	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
National	99	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	95	Continental	[illegible]
Leather Manufacturers'	125	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	115	Commonwealth	[illegible]
State of New-York	94½	Atlantic	90
Commerce	[illegible]	New-York County	109
Broadway	146	Importers' and Traders'	[illegible]
Ocean	80	Park	126
Mercantile	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	St. L. Alt. & T. H. Sink.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	127	T. H. & Alt. 2d pref.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	[illegible]	I. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
Erie thirds, '83	121½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	111	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, asst.	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	41½
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	122½	Han. & St. Jo.	70
Hud. thirds, '75	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	[illegible]
Hud. conv. '67	107½	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Har. seconds, '68	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	106	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c., '69-72	120	New-Jersey C. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. C. s. f. 8 p. c. '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mich. South. 7 p. c. 2ds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	[illegible]		

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City [illegible] proposals [illegible] of the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. [illegible] will be received for less than par. [illegible] New-York. [illegible] Feb. 1863.

E. B. MASON, JOHN LORD, H. L. STOUT, } Trustees.

HALLET & CORNWELL, No. 24 PINE-ST.—Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET, (Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D R. CORNWELL, (Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
New-York, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 25, 1863.
THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at the Company's office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, by A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st. LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds wanted by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The undersigned is prepared to give
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE SELLING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At the residences of families.
Also, OUT-DOOR SALES.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH AVENUES, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH STREETS, AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
11TH-AVENUE—15 lots, east and west side of 11th-av., between 138th and 139th sts.
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—1 gore lot and 4 full lots, northwest corner of 138th-st.
12TH-AVENUE—13 lots, east side, between 138th and 140th sts.
138TH-STREET—11 lots, north side of 138th-st., 25 by 99.11.
139TH-STREET—10 lots, south side of 139th-st., 25 by 99.11.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st. (3316.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER OF CATHARINE AND MADISON STS.
At auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, the following described property, viz.:
The lot of land, together with the substantial brick building thereon, situate on the southwesterly corner of Catharine and Madison sts. The first floor has five stores fronting on Catharine-st.; the upper part and basement are now used by the Society, but can at a small expense be converted for business purposes. Parties wishing to negotiate at private contract, can learn price and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. (3419)

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD BY JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Supreme Court, under foreclosure, the valuable three-story high-stoop house, brown stone basement and trimmings; has the modern improvements; black-walnut stairs on principal story, on 55th st., first house east of 2d-av. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.
VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 21st day of March, 1863.
THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the northerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF getting rid of decayed teeth or roots without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new Chemically Purified Chloroform and Ether. Gold sets inserted for $30; vulcanite $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, 93 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2:50. Inquire at No. 48 Bayard-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.
6 lots on 120th-st., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
8 lots on 4th-av., near 120th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 130th-st., and gore on 26th-st. and 3d-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 9 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPASARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
117 lots, size 25x100 feet, located as follows:
21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.
2 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av. and Warren-st.
3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.
5 lots, fronting on Warren-st., between Flatbush and Carlton avs.
1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.
4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.
12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.
23 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.
12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.
2 lots, fronting on 7th-av., between Butler and Baltic sts.
16 lots, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 6th-av.
This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and most of the lots within two blocks of the proposed Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic-av. city cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipes also laid. It is claimed as the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn, and inviting the attention of capitalists seeking investment. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For maps and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Four lots of ground, beautifully situated between Putnam, Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Two 3-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses in Wilson-st., between Wythe and Bedford avs. One ditto in Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avs. One splendid 3-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st. House No. 186 Atlantic-st. One cottage, with two lots of ground, in Cypress Hills-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. A large number of valuable lots, either by the single lot or block, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., or to J. JOHNSON, Jr., corner Hewes st. and Lee-av., before 8 A. M., or between 6 and 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house in one of the most healthy and desirable locations in the City of Brooklyn. The premises are supplied with gas and water, and are within three minutes walk of three lines of cars. Price $4,250; $2,500 of which may, if desired, remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 169 Lafayette-av., or at the Atlantic Savings' Bank, Chatham-square, New-York.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable three-story brick house and store No. 81 4th-st. This property is most desirably located for business purposes. The store is 60 feet deep and has large show-windows with iron shutters. The dwelling, comprising the second and third stories, contains all the modern improvements. Apply to M. MAYNARD, Farmer and Citizens' Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of corner property on Broadway. The property is situated above Wall-st., and is well improved. The building is of brown stone, modern, and in good order. The situation is one that offers great advantages for a bank, insurance company or general business. Size of lot 25 by 112. A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage. For particulars address Box No. 424 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 135, 141, 143 and 145 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by day's work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to
WM. BEARD, No. 31 Wyckoff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick houses, adjoining, with all the modern improvements, in good order; size about 16.8x40; lot half the block; a fine corner-store on 3d-av., one of the best locations. Inquire at Cary's paint-store, No. 788 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house 15x60; lot, 98¾ feet; in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 3 o'clock.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP LOT FOR SALE LOW.—House brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements; stable has gas, Croton, sewer, &c.—room for four horses and carriages. Persons wishing to invest $12,000 or $20,000, apply to J. N. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FULL LOT, with brick basement and two story and attic frame house, No. 331 West 39th-st., price $3,500; also, a three-story, basement and counter-cellar, No. 147 West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements, price $6,000. Apply to WM. BEADLE, Nos. 117 or 147 West 33d-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER house and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Aiustie sts., Williamsburg; house two story, frame; lot 25 by 60 feet; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen, Brooklyn; is near the Hamilton ferry; has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LEASE OF lot No. 197 East 31st-st., near 3d-av. Brick house, two-story, basement and cellar, with water, bath, gas and fixtures; rent, quiet residence. Price, $3,600 cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW tenant houses, well located, cheap for cash, or would be exchanged for a good productive farm near the City. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR BRICK HOUSES in Williamsburgh, on Ainslie-st., between 8th and 9th sts. The houses are well rented. Price $3,000. Apply to or address the owner, A. CHESHIRE, Syosset, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., near 7th-av., a substantial brick dwelling, with modern improvements, a carriage-house and four lots. Good property. Price, $13,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

$2,150 WILL BUY A NICE BRICK house in Williamsburgh, only 15 minutes walk from ferries; half cash and half on five or more years' mortgage. Inquire of J. A. DELANHOY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 80th-st.; fruit, &c.; price $15,000; rent $700. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 60 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, No. 134 West 40th-st. Inquire of A. P. VOORHIS, No. 166 West 40th-st., or No. 142 West 28th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODERN improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 130 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,615 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., (HARLEM,) NEAR 5th-av., a two-story and half frame cottage, with gas and water and 2½ lots of ground. Price $7,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX EXTREMELY DESIRABLE lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 cash only required. The rest may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to WOODFORD & RITCH, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front dwelling, No. 165 14th-st., at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 114 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 20th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
"GEORGE CROMWELL,"
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.
Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 2d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 30x30, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.
New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 25, 1863.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from depot; size, 42 by 36 feet, three stories, with two-story wing, 18 rooms, finished in good style, with furnace, gas, water, &c.; also, carriage-house, stable, poultry-house and ice-house; garden and fruit-yard of about 1½ acres, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery.
S. EDDY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 78 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, ON THE heights, two desirably situated spacious villas and grounds, five minutes of ferry; furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience, stables, fruit, vegetable gardens, &c.; view unsurpassed; well adapted to a merchant doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 122 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel, including horses, stable, cow and garden planted. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. JAMES DENTON, Buttermilk Falls, or by letter to LOUIS B. DE WITT, Box No. 1,146 Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c.; 3 acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price very low, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, in fine view of the Sound, at New-Rochelle, containing about 1½ acres, with a large house and carriage-house, a fine garden and fruit, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—NEAR VANDERBILT Landing, Staten Island—contains ten rooms, fine view of the Bay, nearly half an acre of ground, large trees, &c. Rent, $320. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275, New-York Post-Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 42 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 29th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 83 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN FRANKLIN-av., near Myrtle, a two-story and attic house, with basement and sub-cellar; rent, $250 per year; also, the whole or part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $80 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given to the two last houses immediately. Also, a three-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENsive carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. This establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.—
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $350.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 71 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 83 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the city, being in Market-st., one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

TO LET—TO A WIDOW LADY OR GENTLEman and wife, without children, four rooms, two on second floor and two on third floor, with gas and Croton water, and in perfect order. Location in Rivington-st., between Allen and Orchard sts., north side. To a responsible tenant, will be let very low. None but Americans need apply. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 196 Chatham-square.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFfices in the new five-story fire-proof building, No. 88, on the west side of Nassau-st.; also the five-story and basement store, No. 129 Fulton-st., this City; also, a large factory near the river in Newark, N. J. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZE, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 65 North Moore-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; house in good order, with range, water, gas and gas fixtures throughout; location desirable for a down-town merchant. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No. 76 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 136 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 30 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses, Nos. 87 and 91 East 29th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent $800 each. Can be seen between 12 and 2. Inquire at No. 95.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—SECOND floor, about 14 by 18 feet, gas, grate, well ventilated; pantry, bath adjoining; private family of five adults; No. 30 East 16th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second floor of No. 64 Duane-st., near Broadway. Apply to ROBERT HOE, No. 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, 30 BY 35 FEET, SUITable for a piano-forte maker, or other light manufacturing business. Apply at No. 46 West 15th-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—A PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 East 18th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GARDU, No. 183 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY A SECOND and a third floor, convenient for housekeeping. Seven rooms are required, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 9th and 30th-sts., and 1st and 4th-avs. Possession desired by the 1st of April if possible. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, BROOKLYN, Broadway Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, two young children and nurse, in a first-class house, in or near 5th or Madison-av., between 23d and 38th-sts., with or without private bath. Address Box No. 1,270, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, or where there are only a few boarders; location not above 20th-st., or lower than 8th st., between 6th, 7th and 8th-avs. Best of references given and required. Address W. H. A., Box No. 2,191, Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A SINGLE gentleman, a room, with partial board, (dinner on Sunday,) in a private family; location between Fulton and South ferries; terms must be moderate. Address for three days, giving full particulars, M. M., Box No. 1,897 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Paris Benjamin will, by special request, repeat his sermon to young men, on Christian Manhood, as illustrated in the Life of Washington, in the 29th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, west of 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Booth will preach a sermon the following Sunday evening, at his own church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, will repeat, by request, his Sermon on The Letter and the Spirit, on SUNDAY MORNING. Communion in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Monthly Concert in the EVENING, when letters will be read from seamen, and addresses delivered by shipmasters and others. All seats free.

REV. DR. HIGBEE WILL PREACH IN the French Episcopal Church, "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Sermon in English. Church services in French. Rev. Dr. VERREN will preach in French in the MORNING. Morning services at 10½; evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school in the basement of the Church, in the MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SUNDAY, in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Special religious services every evening next week, after Monday. The Sunday School exhibition will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, with an entire change of programme. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—There Ought to be a Future Life—the first of the course on future life. At 7½ P. M.—Mount Ascension, or Hope of the Resurrection of the Dead. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists, assisted by a large choir. Sunday School at 3 P. M.; singing at 3 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.—Rev. SEAMAN O'SAY will preach at the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—The Sinner's Hope. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Public prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, on the following subjects, by Elder JOSEPH CURRY, from Springfield: In the morning, at 10½ A. M., The Lamb of God; in the afternoon, at 3 P. M., Is Louis Napoleon the Antichrist of Scripture? All are invited. Seats free.

"OBEDIENCE TO LAW."—REV. A. CLEMENTS will preach in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon, on the above subject, will be the fourth of a series for the benefit of the Church. All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CITY ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. A meeting in behalf of the "Poor Fund" of the Alliance, SUNDAY EVENING. Gen. ANDERSON will preside, and Rev. Dr. Bell, of California, Rev. Hugh Carpenter, Rev. G. C. Goss and others, will address the meeting. Preaching at 11 A. M., and rehearsal on SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. B. T. PHILLIPS, LATE CHAPlain of the Ninth New-York State Militia, now of the United States Army, will preach in the Stone Church, 20th-st., near Broadway, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and will make some interesting statements on camp life. Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSALISM AS A LIFE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the sermon on this subject, postponed last Sunday on account of the storm, at the 5th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

"AND JESUS ANSWERING, SAID TO them, 'Elijah, indeed, cometh first, and will restore all things.'" He will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Those who love Christ, and desire to know the truth, are invited. Seats free.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, Evangelist, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY EVENING, and every evening the ensuing week, at 7½ P. M. Communion services, Sunday morning at 10½. These meetings have been blessed with many hopeful conversions.

GRAND-ST. M. P. CHURCH, NEAR 5TH-ST., Williamsburgh.—Again Rev. JOSEPH HATWOOD, assisted by the Praying Band, from New-York and Brooklyn, will conduct religious service at the above Church all day SUNDAY. All are invited. Rev. P. WESTON, Pastor.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—COOPER INSTITUTE Room No. 20. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. SWARTZ, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. A doctrinal subject in the morning, founded on 2 Peter, iii. chapter. Communion in the afternoon. All are invited. Seats free. Let all hear the morning discourse.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. HUGHES, with some children from the Howard Mission, will take part in the exercises.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. EDWARD THOMSON, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, will deliver the eighth of his course of Doctrinal Sermons, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: Regeneration.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL repeat, by request, (please God,) THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 5th-av., the sermon delivered by him in that Church, on Sunday, Feb. 22. Subject: Christian Patriotism Illustrated in George Washington.

ELDER A. N. GILBERT, LATE OF KENtucky, will preach at Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., west of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, March 1. Subject, morning—Immersion the One Baptism. Evening—On this Rock I Will Build My Church. Preaching every evening through the week.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the Divine Method in Subduing and Civilizing a Rebellious Country and People. Services at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—On SUNDAY MORNING Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives a sermon for the Sunday School. Singing by the children. In the evening he will consider Bishop Colenso's views on eternal punishment, postponed from last Sabbath.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN B. HAGANY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEORGE S. HARE at 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Love Feast on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, March 1. Subject at 10½ A. M.: Poverty and Riches materially and spiritually considered. Admission, 5 cents. At 7½ P. M.: Scenes in the Summer Land. Admission 10 cents.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. DONALD McLAREN will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. T. DILLON EAGAN will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—DE KALB-AVENUE, corner of Portland, Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL ROOSEVELT JOHNSON, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, will preach in the EVENING.

"ANNUAL SERMON."—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach his third annual sermon in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY MORNING. He will also preach in the EVENING at the usual hour.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. G. S. HARE will preach on SUNDAY, March 1, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. G. W. LORD, of Poughkeepsie, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 22d-st., West Side—Rev. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., having accepted the call of this Church, will commence his pastoral labors, March 1. Services regularly at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. COX'S SERMON ON THE SECOND chapter of Daniel, at the Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., Feb. 15, will be reviewed at the New Methodist Mission, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Pastor, S. CURRY, at 3 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer, and conference meeting of the Congregation of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 287 Bowery. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

THE FUNERAL SERMON FOR REV. DR. COWLES, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, will be repeated, by particular request, in consequence of the storm last Sunday, on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. George's Church, at 7½ o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 8th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism (by immersion) at the close of the evening sermon. Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WILLIAM P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ P. M. There will be preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

WANTED—TO LET, FOR A TERM OF SEVEN years from May next, a commodious church edifice, in good repair and neatly furnished. Situated in 50th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 5th-st.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Communion after morning service.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near new Canal. Service to commence at 7½.

REV. DR. VERMILYE WILL PREACH in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., west of 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., at 3, by A STRANGER, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Pastor of First-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. The Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats Free.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—The Force of Nature in Religion and Life.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Rev. S. B. BELL will preach in this church TO-DAY, 1st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
In announcing the commencement of the season, the Management, relying solely on the reputation and high merits of the artists engaged, (all of whom are new to the operatic audience of New-York,) the cultivated and refined taste of the public, and the impartial judgment of the Press, deems it unnecessary to indulge in the customary advance announcements and preliminary preparation of the public mind, as also of the usual array of managerial promises and intentions, feeling assured that the performances of the past are the best guarantee for the future. The management, therefore, simply confines itself to the announcement of the names of the principal artists engaged.
Prime Donne Assolute Soprani,
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI
AND
MADAME ORTALANI BRIGNOLI.
Prima Donna Assoluta Contralto,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER.
Seconda Donna..........MADAME FISCHER.
Primi Tenori Assoluti,
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI
AND
SIGNOR ANTONIO MINETTI
Secondo Tenore..........SIGNOR RUBIO.
Primo Baritone Assoluto,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI.
Primo Basso Assoluto,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI.
Primo Basso,
SIGNOR D. COLETTI.
Secondo Basso..........SIGNOR MULLER
Conductor of Orchestra..........SIGNOR J. NUNO
Important arrangements with other eminent artists are also pending, the full particulars of which will be announced as soon as the arrangements are completed.
NOTICE No. 1.—The first performance will take place on Wednesday evening, March 4, of which full particulars will be announced in the advertisement of Monday.
NOTICE No. 2.—The box offices will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets on Monday morning at 8 o'clock at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s stationery store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
NOTICE No. 3.—Notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred in the inauguration of this season and the expense attendant on the engagement of so many truly eminent artists, the management has decided that there shall be
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES
of admission, which will remain at the customary rates.
NOTICE No. 4.—In reply to very numerous applications for season tickets, the management begs respectfully to state that subscriptions, with choice of seats, will be received for six nights only in advance, subscribers having the privilege of renewing their subscriptions and retaining their seats throughout the continuance of the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1863.
GRAND DRILL
OF THE
AMBULANCE AND SANITARY TROOP.
Col. H. B. FOOTE, Commanding.
GRAFULLA'S
Seventh Regiment National Guard Band
Will perform a number of
Popular and Select
OPERAS, MARCHES, SOLOS, &c.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at principal hotels, music and drug stores, and at Headquarters, No. 814 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, March 3, 1863,
IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMÉE.
LUT DIEZE.
HELOISE ET GARGAILLOU.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 829 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 5—EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT of Mlle. MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
SATURDAY—MATINEE FRANCAIS, at 1 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8.
GRANDEST WEEK YET.
MONDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, AND THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.
MISS HENRIQUES' BENEFIT.
TUESDAY—HENRIETTE.
WEDNESDAY—ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE.
THURSDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY—THE BUSYBODY.
SATURDAY—AMERICANS IN PARIS and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WALLACK'S.
MR. JOHN GILBERT'S
BENEFIT NIGHT,
FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
Will be acted (first time in ten years) the fine old comedy,
THE BUSYBODY.
Box book now open.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
EIGHTH SEASON.
The FOURTH SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
The programme comprises the following works, viz.:
Quartet in F major, No. 8, by..........Mozart
Trio in B flat major, Opus 99, by..........Schubert
Quartet in C major, No. 9, Opus 59, by..........Beethoven
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Single tickets $1 each, or three tickets, $2.
For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastic, at No. 28 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
EVERY DAY AND EVENING, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1863.
A SHORT TIME LONGER.
A SHORT TIME LONGER.
A SHORT TIME LONGER.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
though not half her size—a mere speck of humanity.
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH,
AND
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
the smallest mature lady ever known, will be on exhibition at all hours, and appear in Songs and Dances in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
the two making by far
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen—smaller, even, than
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT; SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY; WAX FIGURES, &c.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
In the Lecture-Room, the drama of
RAOUL; OR THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
every afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

ONCE MORE.
THE GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DR. COLTON
And the celebrated quartette of
FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS.
In consequence of the unprecedented success of their former entertainments, will give one more
GRAND CONCERT
For forty-five minutes, to be followed by
DR. COLTON
with an exhibition of
THE LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
TEN LADIES AND EIGHT GENTLEMEN
will again inhale the gas.
During the evening Dr. Colton will exhibit an air gun, such as was used in the attempt to assassinate
GEN. BANKS,
and fire a bullet through a 1½ inch plank, showing the tremendous elastic force of the air.
Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾. Music to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents, from 9 to 6 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman..........5 00
Ladies' Tickets..........3 00
Minors under 15 years of age..........3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 6th-av.

LECTURES.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association invite the attention of the public to a course of
SIX SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
ON
THE ATMOSPHERE,
BY REV. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M.,
Of Boston, to be given
AT CLINTON HALL,
On the evenings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, in the first three weeks of March, beginning on the 2d proximo.
The lectures will be crowded with
BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
performed on new and powerful instruments of the highest mechanical and scientific excellence. Besides a magnificent air pump and its belongings, the apparatus includes that novel electrical apparatus, known as
RUHMKORFF'S INDUCTION COIL MACHINE,
for the illustration of the aurora, and for producing other beautiful electrical illuminations.
The fee for the course will be $1 for single tickets and $3 for a ticket admitting a lady and gentleman. These may be obtained at the Library, Astor-place; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Ryans', No. 532 Broadway.
Evening tickets, at 50 cts., will be sold only at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

COOPER UNION FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Acting under that provision of the Trust Deed which requires them to furnish free instruction at night on Social and Political Science, and desiring in these times of public peril so to discharge their trust as will most effectually tend to revive in all hearts the memory of the patriotic devotion by which our liberties were achieved, and hoping thereby to contribute somewhat to their preservation, the Trustees announce that they have made arrangements with
Prof. GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE
to deliver, in the great hall of the Union, his course of lectures on
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
beginning on THURSDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock, and continuing Monday and Thursday evenings for either six or twelve lectures, as may be found expedient. Like all other privileges of the Institution, this course of lectures must be free to all; but in order to prevent overcrowding, the admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained, without charge, on application at the reading-room of the Cooper Union, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., or at the bookstore of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., corner of Worth-st. and Broadway.
Applicants are requested not to take more tickets than are actually required for themselves and their families. One ticket will admit only one person, and is good for the course. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

COL. O. T. BEARD WILL LECTURE AT the Brooklyn Athenæum on MONDAY EVENING, March 2. Subject—How to End the War. Commence at 8 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy of large experience in domestic affairs, but desirous of changing her home, a situation to take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen, or for a small family that wishes to be relieved of the cares of housekeeping; the best of City references given and required. Address, for three days, J. O. P., Station G, New-York City.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands the management of graperies and greenhouses; has had long and extensive experience in this country and in Europe; is married—no family; his references and testimonials will be found satisfactory. A line addressed R. T., care of Mary Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough practical man, who understands the business perfectly, viz.: Hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c.; has lived nine years in the last two places; can come well recommended. Address A. B. C., Box No. 985 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

MILLINER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED trimmer, to go to Cincinnati; to an entirely competent person, a good home in the advertiser's family, and a permanent situation can be offered. Apply at No. 73 West 31st-st., from 3 to 7 P. M., for one week; or at MARTIN & LAWSON'S, 364 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, DE BONNE famille, désirait comme "housekeeper" dans une maison privée. Elle est habituée à pouvoir et à tenir la direction d'une maison. Elle parle également parfaitement l'Anglais. Adresse No. 115 Bleecker-st., care of Madame Colleau, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—(Three hours from New-York, on the Erie Railroad.)—Summer session, of twenty weeks, commences Feb. 16. Location beautiful, house, rooms, furniture, table, and advantages for solid and ornamental branches of the best kind. Music receives special attention. For circulars, send to Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 572 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 175 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN SKILLED IN THE management of students desires to correspond with Trustees, or others who may need his services. As an instructor, he is particularly successful in Mathematics and the Classics. Address E. TAPPAN, Box No. 3,081 Boston, Mass.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has taught for several years in a private family in this City, desires a reëngagement as resident governess. She is perfectly capable of teaching all the branches of a young lady's education. Address and reference,
C. POPPENHUSEN, No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

THORWALDSEN'S WORKS.—THE UNDERsigned takes this method of informing the public that he has on hand a rare and valuable collection of Thorwaldsen's works, consisting of statuary and bas-reliefs; he also has on hand excellent photographs of some of these works, and is able to fill orders at short notice.
J. G. UNNEVEHR,
Late Moulder to Thorwaldsen, No. 93 Thompson-st., near Spring.

DRY GOODS.

CHINESE SILK GRENADINE ROBES.
THE NOVELTY FOR SUMMER DRESSES.
WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE
ON MONDAY, MARCH 2.
AT LEGRAIN'S, NO 729 BROADWAY, NEAR NEW-YORK HOTEL.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.
Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
600 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.
All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

READY-MADE SUMMER CLOTHING.
A stock of about $10,000, adapted to the New-Orleans, Spanish and City trade.
For sale low.
Apply to ISAAC P. GENUNG,
No. 168 Liberty-st.

MOURNING GOODS
Of every description,
AT LOW PRICES,
At M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
New-York Mourning Store, No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS, &c.—LIGHT-BORDERED Camel's Hair Shawls for Spring. Also black embroidered Cachemire d'Ecosse, with lace. E. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

WINDOW CURTAINS.—MADAME ROBERT continues to receive and do up window curtains equal to new, at her unrivalled new establishment on the river at Williamsbridge. Orders taken at her house for doing up of laces at No. 1 East 11th-st.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.
Libraries and small parcels of books, pamphlets, engravings, &c., bought for ready money.
Just received, 20,000 magnificent colored stereoscopic pictures, selling at $1 50 per dozen. Also, a choice collection of books, new and old, on American History.
Also, a fine collection of works on Architecture, from the library of a collector.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MME. GILLESPIE'S OPENING OF SPRING PATTERNS, MONDAY, MARCH 2.—Just received from Paris, a beautiful assortment of elegantly trimmed patterns for ladies and children, at TAYLOR'S, No. 407 Broadway, New-York. Special attention is also called to TAYLOR'S new and superior system for cutting dresses.

STEAM-BOILER WANTED—OF THE LOCOmotive variety, either new or second-hand, but must be in good order, ready for use, and of not less than 30 horse-power. Inquire at Fulton Foundry, Jersey City.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Difficulty Between Gens. Foster and Hunter.

Honorable Release of Gen. Stevenson and Chief Quartermaster Slaght.

The Iron-Clad Navy.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 25.

We have been waiting since the 1st instant for the iron-clads to arrive. Two more only are now due.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND arrived here on the 23d instant, with power, it is said, to adjudicate all the differences existing between Gen. FOSTER'S and Gen. HUNTER'S forces.

The arrest of Gen. STEVENSON and Chief-Quartermaster SLAGHT, of Gen. FOSTER'S command, by Gen. HUNTER, grew out of a misunderstanding of the facts. They are both to be honorably released.

The announcement by Gen. TOWNSEND that the forces from North Carolina are not to be taken out of that department permanently, or detailed from the Eighth Army Corps, has healed every wound, and caused great joy among those troops.

Gen. FOSTER has returned to Newbern, to make arrangements for another expedition.

The grand review by Gen. HUNTER of the entire force from North Carolina took place yesterday. It was an imposing scene.

The health and spirits of the troops are good, and everything indicates success.

Drs. OTIS, INGALLS, DERBY and GREEN, four of the most skillful Surgeons in the Department of North Carolina, have recently arrived here from Newbern as a supernumerary corps, should their services be needed.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Last Rebel Raid—Its Intentions and Failure—The Consolidation of our Cavalry—Fearful Condition of the Roads—Mortality among the Horses, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

The rebel cavalry, who are constantly hovering on the right of our army, made another dash across the Rappahannock in force day before yesterday. Under cover of a heavy fog, which prevailed in the forenoon, they crossed to the east bank of the river, in the vicinity of United States Ford. At nightfall, they made the onslaught, and succeeded in getting within our lines, capturing several of the pickets, and killing two. Gen. AVERILL in the meantime hearing of the enemy's movements, advanced upon them with a brigade of cavalry, driving them back across the river with the loss of several killed and wounded. A few more trials will convince Gen. STUART that he cannot make his raids into our lines with impunity. For the fifth or sixth time since our army took up its present base, he has essayed to penetrate its lines, learn of the strength and positions of our respective forces, bag a number of prisoners, and get back in safety. But in every attempt of this character save one he has been worsted and compelled to "skedaddle" back to his lair.

The recent change, uniting all the various cavalry forces into one corps, under the command of one head, (Gen. STONEMAN,) will contribute much to the efficiency and use of this branch of the service.

The heavy fall of snow on Sunday, concerning which I wrote you from headquarters, has nearly disappeared, under the effects of a heavy rain-storm, which set in on Wednesday evening. It is impossible to conceive of a more awful condition than our roads are in at present. It is very difficult to make one's way on horseback from camp to camp; and when recalling, in connection with this, the immense *amount of materiel which has to be transported over them*, the country can form some conception of the difficulties which the Army of the Potomac has to encounter.

Of the sixty thousand horses in use, very many die daily from the duties imposed upon them. The roads running back to the Potomac, over which the supplies are temporarily conveyed, are literally lined with the carcases of dead animals. In riding to "Stoneman's Switch," a few days since, I crossed a bridge made of dead horses and mules. Hereafter, however, it is possible that a much larger proportion of the supplies will be conveyed from the transports by railroad. Within a few days, three new and powerful engines have been placed on the road, which are making excellent running time. The *John Brooks*, a large steamer, has also been added to the line of steamers plying between Washington and Aquia Creek. She is to make one trip daily each way. The *Enoch Dean*, which prior to the rebellion ran from James-slip, New-York, to Flushing, has taken the place of the *Rockland*, on the route from Aquia Creek to Belle Plain.

The new order in regard to sutlers, peddlers, &c., being found without proper passes, is being strictly enforced. Two Yankee "hawkers," found in Gen. HOWE'S Division without passes, have been summarily ejected from the lines, and their "traps," to the amount of several hundred dollars, confiscated. The impositions practiced on the soldiers by these traveling "merchants" warrants the immediate expulsion from the lines of the entire tribe.

The news boys are again in full blast disposing of their papers through the camps at a dime each.

D. W. J.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Terrible Destitution Among the Rebel Troops.

The telegraph has already given some of the points in the following letter, recently received by Gen. DAVIDSON, and transmitted by him to Gen. CURTIS' headquarters, at St. Louis:

CAMP, HARLOW'S MILL, Feb. 11, 1863.

Gen. Davidson:

DEAR FRIEND: Yesterday evening I returned from the Batesville expedition, which was a complete success so far as our arms were concerned, there not being a man injured on our part. Some eight or ten of the enemy were wounded, five killed, and it is supposed several were drowned in attempting to swim the river. As the *ferry-boat* could not take them across with sufficient rapidity, many rode their horses into the river and undertook to swim it.

I saw several deserters direct from HINDMAN'S army, and from all their accounts he has certainly the most inefficient and dissatisfied set of men on earth. HINDMAN himself has requested a transfer across the Mississippi River. Your army can be subsisted within twenty-five miles of Jacksonport, in the way of forage, six months, at the rate of three thousand bushels of corn per day. There are mills within six miles of Batesville, sufficient to grind twelve hundred bushels of corn. MARMADUKE has stripped the country of all good horses and mules; consequently we obtained few.

HINDMAN has once been ordered to Vicksburgh, but his men refused to go. *Three hundred of his men froze to death on their retreat from Van Buren.* About two hundred deserters are concealed in the cane and brush within twenty miles of Batesville. A few came into our lines; many more would have done so, but our stay was too short. The hearty prayer of a heavy majority is for the permanent occupation of the country by the Federal army.

We took about forty prisoners, two Captains and one Lieutenant-Colonel. The prisoners were badly frostbitten. Col. WARING was obliged to parole them at Evening Shade, twenty-five miles from Batesville. Conscripts answer very well to make numbers, but don't do so well to fight. Going home, it strikes me to the heart to see the deplorable condition of my State; hearing the earnest prayers and appeals of both my personal friends and enemies for deliverance from the vile thraldom with which they are surrounded.

* * * * * * *

You can say to Gen. CURTIS that the very worst men in the State have been to Memphis, bought salt, and many other things they need, in abundance. Some physicians, who are Secessionists of the deepest dye, sent their wives from in and about Batesville, to Memphis, and brought supplies of medicines.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of the Expedition Through Yazoo Pass.

A Skirmish, and Defeat of Rebel Cavalry.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 28.

A special dispatch from Memphis says:

The expedition through Yazoo Pass reached Moon Lake on the 22d instant.

Beyond this lake, leading to Cold Water River, the enemy sought to obstruct the channel by felling trees, stumps and logs.

The Federal troops have been at work three weeks to clear out the Pass.

A battalion of the Fifth Illinois cavalry, sent out to scour the banks, had a brisk skirmish on Friday last with a company of 60 mounted rebels, dispersing them and killing six, wounding several and capturing twenty-six. Our loss was five wounded.

Affairs at Vicksburgh—The Army Idle—Gen. Sherman and the Correspondents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN CAMP OFF VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The army is as stagnant and inactive as the swamps and back water around us. This inaction is not that of easy and sluggish repose. It is a long suspense—a painful expectation. The army is anxious, and weary of nothing to do, and the great struggles of the war, its decisive triumphs, still to be won or lost. The soldiers were never more patient or subordinate than now. Hours like these are most glorious proofs of the patriotism of the American soldiery.

The battle-field has a sort of fascination and a certain fierce delight to the troops. It presents an enemy to be conquered, a reputation as dear as the breath of life to be obtained, and a glorious cause to be maintained. I hardly ever yet met with a soldier who imagined that his own name was to swell the ghastly lists of the slain or the crippled for life. I believe them to be, as a general thing, fatalists on this one subject. In the wild chaos of life and death, which battle creates, where instant destruction and complete safety are touching, crossing, changing places, mingling in blind, inextricable mazes, where the common laws of self-preservation are suspended, and the future cannot be forecast for a hand's-breadth, man is a passive instrument in the hand of a higher power, with little or no control over his own fate, and a consciousness of this fact often imparts a strange recklessness and indifference to the most appalling danger to officers and troops. But most of them are strangely infatuated with the belief that the powers above have thrown around them personally an invulnerable life. The tar who has to constantly face the perils of the sea, believes, from a similar superstition, that

> "There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
> Who will always take care of poor Jack."

But the dull blank routine of a camp that offers no prospect of fighting, leaves to the soldier no antidote to his domestic anxieties or insufferable *ennui*; but the last and highest virtue of the army, and that is constancy.

The land above the canal where we lie, is more uninteresting than the moors of Yorkshire. CURRER BELL herself never could invest it with the least degree of interest. Its scenery is a long, low wilderness of cockle burs, shut in by swamp and forest. Horses, mules, baggage wagons and dingy canvas render it, if possible, even more unpicturesque and forlorn. The soil is a sponge, and by digging a couple of feet a vein of sickening ditch-water is struck. Camp surmise is thus far completely at fault. It was at first firmly believed that a channel for the flotilla would be opened straightway; then that another would be cut through higher up; again the common talk was that the gunboats would storm Vicksburgh. Not one of these events have taken place.

Your readers have learned long before this of the great leading case, (in the history of Court-martials,) as it will doubtless prove to be, namely, that of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, against plain T. H. KNOX, without any additions. *It must be a leading case, because it is* bound to decide certain points never before discussed before that tribunal. The charges, although three in number, namely, conveying intelligence to the enemy; being a spy, and thus conveying intelligence to him, and disobedience to orders,—are plainly embraced in the two latter. As the worthless technicalities of the Court-room are properly unthought of, all three of the counts are suffered to remain on the declaration. The points which will come up for the ruling of the Court, are these:

First—Whether intelligence published in a New-York City newspaper may, by virtue of that fact alone, be held to be intelligence transmitted to the enemy.

Secondly—Whether conveying, not intelligence, but *falsehoods*, not information, but *misinformation*, to the enemy is the crime of a spy; and

Thirdly—Whether Gen. SHERMAN'S order, *forbidding* a correspondent to accompany an expedition will overrule an order of Gen. GRANT, ordering him to be allowed to proceed.

These are the subtle points which Gen. SHERMAN is determined to put to the test. That this is indeed so will appear upon a moment's consideration. Is it likely that if JEFF. DAVIS, or PEMBERTON, or PRICE, or any of their subalterns had obtained "either direct or indirect intelligence" of our movements, plans or position, or the number of our *forces*, through some one in our lines, they would be asses enough to send us word announcing that fact? But it is further true, that Gen. SHERMAN, in the written charges and specifications, and in the evidence adduced before, simply alleged that KNOX published the information referred to in the columns of the *Herald*, and attempts to prove nothing further. Here the prosecution comes to a stand-still. His batteries have all opened and done their worst. But, although of the heaviest and noisiest calibre, and terrible enough to knock the accused into eternity if they should hit him, the marksmanship is very defective and the firing wild.

But the General appears determined to make one very strong point against the accused. He declares that KNOX has published a series of lies, ("false allegations.") He proposes to convict him of mendacity. He introduces, under the second charge, a long string of verbose quotations, all of which were charged to be untrue. The question to be settled is, whether these "misstatements," upon which the General places so much stress, are of great value as contraband intelligence, and whether a spy, who deceives the enemy with falsehoods, ought not to be allowed to continue his vocation.

I do not propose to weary your readers with the details of this matter, as a full account of the affair, through most of its progress, has doubtless already reached you. As to the character and qualifications of the Court, I hardly know enough about them to venture upon a criticism. Brig.-Gen. THAYER, formerly of the First Nebraska Regiment, now Commander of the Iowa brigade, and President of the Court, is, I am told, a lawyer by profession, and well qualified to unravel the absurd tissue of charges and specifications, incapable of proof, or implying a contradiction of terms, upon which the Court is called with sash and sword, and all the paraphernalia of state, to sit in judgment. Gen. THAYER will certainly do his duty fairly, uninfluenced by the dazzle of a Major-General's shoulder-straps. Of Col. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, universal reputation speaks in the highest terms. Col. HOOD, of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, I know nothing of directly except this: Lieut.-Col. PADDOCK is in the same regiment, and probably exercises an unconscious influence over him, and the latter, in a conversation with Gen. SHERMAN, and in the presence of three or four correspondents, was heard to express himself in a manner more forcible than parliamentary, in reference to them. They ought to be shot. They would be kicked out of camp before long. Bomb-proofs would hardly be able to hold them, soon. They were all cowardly traitors. This was the substance, and nearly the exact language used by that officer for the mutual benefit of Gen. SHERMAN and the reporters, especially KNOX. Instead of ordering him to stop such bar-room billingsgate, Gen. S. listened, smiling and apparently very much gratified.

Of the rest of the tribunal, I hardly know anything even by hearsay. I am convinced that a majority of them are not lawyers, however, from one single decision given on the admissibility of a question. The Judge-Advocate put the question to Gen. S., "Do you know of printed papers or other matter having been transmitted from within our lines to the enemy, or vice versa?" KNOX'S counsel objected to the question, on the ground that it was irrelevant. The object was not to learn what some one else might have done, but whether KNOX had sent such communications or not. The objection was overruled.

Some of the evidence introduced by the defence has still further complicated the proceedings. Gen. BLAIR, upon oath, gave the most emphatic testimony to his loyalty, said he had considered him as rather radical, having been in favor of FREMONT'S course in Missouri. Gen. STEELE testified that he had known KNOX as far back as July or August, 1861; had had ample opportunities of knowing his character; never had heard his loyalty questioned; considered him as loyal as any one in the army. This evidence, in the absence of any countervailing, is entitled to some credence.

The pass for the accused, bearing the signature of Gen. GRANT'S Adjutant-General, was the "unkindest cut of all" at Gen. SHERMAN. This bit of paper, hitherto concealed, had been suddenly sprung upon him just in the crisis of the trial. He had been "taken in an evil net." When asked whether he had ever seen that paper before, he replied with great emphasis, "I never saw that before."

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

To-day the argument for the prisoner is to be handed to the Court. It will be to the effect that nothing has been proved against his loyalty—on the contrary, that his patriotism has been established by the best of evidence. It is impossible to anticipate anything contingent, and of all places, in the army; but I confidently expect a "clean verdict" in favor of the accused.

Gen. W. T. Sherman and the Press.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has addressed the following card to the editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*:

CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURGH, Feb. 6, 1863.

SIR: Whilst intensely interested and engaged in obeying the laws of our Government and the constituted authorities, far to my rear in the North, for whose cause I thought I was fighting, I find myself universally denounced as the inveterate enemy of the Press. You published your paper under my rule in Memphis for several months, and know the simple order I prescribed. There were no anonymous publications; anything worth printing was with the real name of the author. No publication of the movements of troops, arrivals and disposition of regiments, or anything the knowledge of which would enable the enemy to guess at our purpose. No comments upon the motives and conduct of officers calculated to encourage jealousies and discord among the people or our troops. These are about all the restrictions I ever placed on the Press. You also know that while I suffered the efforts of the enemy to learn our plans and intentions, I was minutely informed of all the enemy did or could do.

You have heard me again and again say it publicly that all men must forego their private opinions and personal wishes and obey the law; not because the law was of their liking or disliking, but because it was the law, which all good citizens and soldiers must obey, to secure unity of action. Without such implicit obedience, there could be no Government. Now, what is the law of the land? See act of Congress, approved April 10, 1806.

Then after quoting this law, and the General Order relating to it issued on Aug. 26, the General proceeds:

Do you not observe how completely my action squared with the laws of Congress and orders of the War Department, which every officer of the army is bound by a sacred oath to maintain?

Cannot you, also, personally, bear testimony to the fact, that night and day I watched the safety of my command and the District placed in my charge; that I advanced the prosperity and interests of Memphis, as far as they were consistent with the interest and honor of the National Government? While I was justly severe to the dishonest and criminal, do you know of my sanctioning any arbitrary or unjust action on the part of my subordinates? Was I not ever present to attend to business, and accessible to the most humble and deserving?

As to my military conduct since I left Memphis, I cannot speak, but the proper authorities have all the means of knowing whether I have fulfilled well or ill the part assigned me. People at a great distance, in their quiet homes, cannot measure the difficulties here, and cannot judge of acts and events so remote. I can well afford to wait and see others do better.

No amount of detraction or defamation will change what I conceive to be the only hope of restoring our proud nation to its proper station among the nations of the earth, viz: a cheerful, willing and intelligent submission to the laws of our country and the constituted authorities of the Government.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-General.

P. S.—It is not true that I attacked Vicksburgh because MCCLERNAND was expected. I had not the least idea that MCCLERNAND was to come until after the troops had disembarked at Yazoo Island, and the orders issued for battle. MCCLERNAND did not arrive until after the troops were reëmbarked, and I reported to him forthwith, per orders, viz.: Jan. 2, 1863.

The number of troops in Vicksburgh, when we reached it, was about 15,000, and were rapidly reinforced till they outnumbered us at all points.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Movements of the French—Vessels on the Coast to be Searched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 27.

Market very dull again.

A bill will soon be introduced into the Legislature providing that the State issue $500,000 in bonds, to be expended in purchasing 30,000 muskets and accoutrements, 1,600 to 1,800 cavalry arms, and the balance for light batteries.

The leading newspapers advocate it on the ground that California should speedily be placed on a thorough war footing.

A report telegraphed from the East yesterday concerning the capture of Guaymas by the French is not credited here by either French or English newspapers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 28.

A schooner from the Mexican coast brings Mazatlan dates of the 4th inst., and Guaymas of the 27th ult.

No attack was made on Guaymas by the French up to that date.

The French war steamer *Pallas* had arrived off Mazatlan, anchoring outside the harbor, but had not communicated with the shore. She intended making a search of all vessels arriving, with a view of preventing the introduction of munitions of war.

The American steamer *Saranac* arrived at Mazatlan on the 3d inst.

There is no mention made of any other French vessel than the *Pallas* being on the Mexican coast.

Union Mass Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Union Mass Convention, to-day, was the largest ever held here. There were over 20,000 people present. The proceedings opened with prayer by Bishop AMES. Gov. JAMES A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, presided. There was speaking from three stands. Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY and Rev. B. F. CAREY were among the speakers.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming devotion to the Federal Union and a hearty support to the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out; deprecating all truckling armistices and juggling Conventions with traitors in arms, as "weak inventions of the enemy," that cannot be entertained a single moment by loyal men; indorsing every measure the President has adopted for the suppression of the rebellion; declaring that the loyal people of Indiana will never submit to the withdrawal of a State from the Union, or the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy.

Obituary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 28.

ISAAC B. ELWOOD, an old and esteemed citizen and Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company from the date of its organization, died last night. He was run over by a runaway team while in his own sleigh some days since, and the injuries then received have proved fatal.

The Steamer Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 28.

The train with the Canadian mails for the steamer *Nova Scotian* is behind time. She will wait for its arrival, and probably not take her departure for Liverpool until about 6 o'clock this evening.

The Monitor Nantucket.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Monitor *Nantucket*, in tow of the steamer *Charles Pearson*, sailed at 2½ P. M. for New-York.

COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—The police discovered, last evening, counterfeit 5s on the Bristol Bank of Taunton, Mass.; 20s on the Farmer's Bank of Rhode Island, and 5s on the Bank of America, Bristol, R. I. No arrests were made, but the tradesmen were very generally notified.

SANDED COTTON.—One of the bales of a lot of cotton, which recently arrived at Fall River, Mass., for the Pocasset Company, was found to contain about 300 pounds of sand and cotton seed.

PERSONAL.

—One Hiram Wentworth was recently released from Fort Delaware, where he was committed by order of the War Department, and like many other individuals of that ilk, has had the assurance to publish a narrative of his experiences. Among the documents which he introduces is the following letter from Hon. H. M. Rice, which he would probably have hesitated to publish had it not been from a United States Senator:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

SIR: Yours of the 13th inst. is received. You were suspected of disloyalty, arrested, offered your freedom if you would take the oath of allegiance. This you refused, thus confirming the suspicions of your disloyalty. As it appears optional with yourself whether you remain in prison longer or not, I cannot see the necessity of giving myself any trouble upon the occasion. You say you ask no favors—your independence may keep you company until you are satisfied you cannot receive all the blessings and protection of a free country, while refusing to support her free institutions. Respectfully, yours,

HENRY M. RICE.

—James Budeley, of Richmond, Ind., has presented Hon. C. L. Vallandigham a butternut breast-pin. The following is Mr. Vallandigham's response:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1863.

James Budeley, Esq., Richmond, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received, by express, your letter, accompanying a beautiful "butternut" breast-pin; and I hardly know which to thank you most for. I shall preserve both, as gratifying testimonials from one who belongs to that class of honest, independent, patriotic private citizens who alone are capable of vindicating the cause of free Government. And I do believe that enough of them are still left to save this country, even in its extremity.

Accept again my best thanks, and the inclosed copy of my speech of Jan. 14. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

—Mrs. J. G. Swisshelm writes from Washington to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, under date of Feb. 15:

"Going into the White House yesterday morning, to see the President about the Indians of Minnesota, I met Secretary STANTON and Gen. FREMONT coming out. As it was the first time I had seen the General, I was deeply impressed by the exceeding simplicity of his dress and manner, as well as by the slight, wiry, active frame, so evidently fitted for endurance, and the quick, yet steady and piercing glance of his eyes, so certain to command. In every act of his life, Gen. FREMONT has exhibited his sympathy with the settlement of the Great West, on which depends the prosperity of the East; and his recognition of one so humble as myself is certainly an odd comment on his alleged inaccessibility and aristocratic airs."

—In Philadelphia the penalty for selling butter of short weight has been confiscation of the article for the benefit of the Alms-house. Very little has found its way to that institution recently, and the people began congratulating themselves on the improved tone of morality among their hucksters. An incident which transpired not very long ago, however, puts the matter in a different light. A quantity of butter had just been seized, for short weight, of a huckster woman, when a sympathising friend inquired what became of the confiscated butter. The answer was, that "half of it by law goes to the clerk, and the other half to the poor. The clerk believing his wife to be poor, gives the latter half to her."

—Mrs. Sarah Bates, of Ithaca, N. Y., who died a few days since, bequeathed $5,000 to a Professorship in Hamilton College, $2,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions, $2,000 to the General Assembly Committee of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $2,000 for the purchase of religious tracts and books, $3,000 for the Auburn Seminary to educate indigent young men for the ministry, and large sums to relatives and friends. She was worth about $100,000.

—The will of the late NICHOLAS LONGWORTH was admitted to probate in Cincinnati, on Feb. 17. The bequests which it makes are entirely personal. Mr. LONGWORTH leaves to his wife all his clothing, household furniture, fixtures, silver plate, statuary, pictures, books, horses, carriages, and cows. Also, the yearly income of $6,000, payable monthly, and to his children and grandchildren annuities varying in amount.

—Ex-Senator Wright, of Indiana, is doing good service in the cause of the Union. At Ottumwa, (Iod.,) a few days since, he spoke in the open air, and about 2,000 people stood in the mud shoe-deep two hours to hear him. At the conclusion he announced that as our religious education had taught us that patriotism was among the highest duties, he should hold another meeting the next day (Sunday afternoon) in that place.

—Judge Chester Hayden, formerly a well known citizen of Western New-York, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 6. He studied law in Rome, removed to Pulaski in 1817, and afterwards took up his residence in Oswego. He held various positions of public trust, representing his district in the Legislature for several years. He resided in Utica for some time, and was at the head of a law school in Saratoga.

—The following is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of an amendment to a bill before the *Wisconsin Legislature*, as suggested by a Democratic member of that body: "to a mend by Requesting ower exColenCy the Govener of the State of wisConsin to notify *the Govenor and ther legislator that slaves or the free* afriCan Rase shell not emagrate to the State of wisConsin."

—Mrs. Bottsfort has been arrested in Poughkeepsie, charged with having assisted her husband to escape from the jail at Kingston, Ulster Co. She wore two dresses to his cell and allowed him to don one with her hat and shawl. She was herself released by the Sheriff's son, who did not see her when she entered and did not know that her attire had been changed.

—A broker in State-st., Boston, who has made a handsome surplus of over $100,000 by stock operations, lately surprised some of his old creditors, whose accounts had been settled when he failed several years since, by the division among them of all his assets at that time, by now disbursing about twenty-five thousand dollars to square up the deficiency.

—Col. Moonlight, chief of Gen. Blunt's staff, met with a serious accident while riding from Leavenworth to Easton, Kansas, in a sleigh a few days since. The horses took fright and threw both the Colonel and his wife from the sleigh. Mrs. Moonlight had five ribs fractured, and the Colonel was seriously bruised.

—Hon. J. R. Giddings, U. S. Consul at Montreal, had a narrow escape a few nights since. The hotel in which he resides caught fire, and in attempting to escape, he became insensible from the effects of the heat and smoke. He was rescued with the greatest difficulty. The books and papers of the Consulate were saved.

—Rev. Hasbrock Du Bois, formerly pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, N. J., has returned from his late tour in Europe entirely restored to health, and is ready to resume the active duties of the ministry. Mr. Du Bois is at present at Fishkill, N. Y.

—Three distinguished burglars, James Wilson, Richard Moore and George Anderson, were arrested in Philadelphia, on Feb. 17. Moore, *alias* Dick Greenwood, is suspected with having been concerned in the robbery of the Bank at Winsted, Conn., some time ago.

—A little girl, aged about six months, the daughter of R. L. Farnsworth, of South Bend, Ind., was smothered to death, a few days since, by rolling over in her cradle and burying her face in the pillow. The breath had just left her when she was discovered.

—Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, according to the Orleans *Republican*, met with a painful accident on Feb. 2. While passing along the street in the vicinity of his residence he slipped on the ice and fell, striking his elbow in such a manner as to fracture it.

—Rev. Dr. Campbell, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., has signified his intention to resign his position, in order to assume the Presidentship of Rutgers College.

—Dan Rice has written a letter denying that his daughter made a runaway match. Rice was not at home when the marriage took place, but he expressed satisfaction that "she married—thank God—a gentleman."

—Prof. Howard Crosby, of Rutgers Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, has accepted a call extended him by the Congregation of the *Fourth-avenue* Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Joel Parker was until recently the pastor.

—New-England is the place to get divorces. The Supreme Court at Rutland, Vt., has just granted fifteen applications, seven to husbands against their wives, and eight to wives against their husbands.

—Hon. S. H. Hammond, Ex-State Senator, and formerly editor of the Albany *Register*, has received an appointment to a Lieutenancy on Gen. Butterfield's Staff.

—The Colgate Brothers, of this City, propose to give to Madison University $30,000, provided the friends of the Institution will make the sum up to $60,000.

—It is stated that Hon. J. D. Bright recently expressed the opinion to a gentleman of New-Bedford, Mass., that the peace movement was a failure.

—Senator Wall is in Trenton intriguing to secure the election to the United States Senatorship from New-Jersey for the long term.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only metal which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—R. J. Phillips, wife, 2 children and infant, F. W. Walsh, J. V. Kohler, W. E. Rogers, Capt. J. Gorman, Mrs. M. Ford and 4 children, Alexander Bhun, Charles L. Leroy, F. Finster, John D. McIntyre, Thomas Venn, Wm. Gibson, Jr., S. W. Snowden, Ed. Hunter, Alexander Gibb, R. J. Wallace, C. W. Wilson, Eugene Lamb, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 28—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool*—Lord Abinger, Noah L. Wilson, Miss Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Miss Brock, Capt. Haig, O. Sherbourne, Mr. Schubert, John Hall, Jr., J. Fowler, Joseph Linder, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson and 4 children, Mr. Canon, Mr. McMaster, Henry Worrall, J. Riccova, Joseph Stewart, Jr., E. H. Hodgson, Mr. Friedman, Wm. Sanderson, M. Schiff, Charles Kidd, H. Graffer, J. Duffy, George H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Amos, Mrs. C. Willis, J. R. Clark, Lieut. Gibb and lady, R. J. Glow, R. de Grey Vyner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Kuper, J. Firth, R. H. Painter, Mr. Bridges, Robert Mure, G. A. Arthurs, Mr. Bloodgood, W. B. Cooper, Jr., Mr. Grambow, D. L. McPherson, Mr. North, Capt. Atkin and lady, C. E. Grandin, John A. Slipper, Charles Cavallo, C. Nesbitt, T. Ferguson.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Green, Capt. Beall, Mrs. Corryell and son, Mrs. Van Brant, Mrs. Howsted, Mr. and Mrs. Coggswell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 2 sons, Maj. and Mrs. Plimpton, Maj. Paulding, Maj. Mason, Maj. Barstow, Capt. Gould, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Hull, Capt. Atwood, Rev. Mr. Milne, Capt. Klim, Capt. Leiland, Capt. D. Gifford, Lieut. Small, Lieut. Nevin, Dr. Brant, Capt. Connelly, Capt. Leach, Acting Ensign Pavy, Capt. Stetson, Chaplain Tuttle, Capt. Brockett, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Frazer, J. O. Paulding, Mr. Morse, Mr. Stoutenburgh, J. Coutrell, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Harvey, J. Callender, J. De Strant, G. E. Wheat, J. H. Well, Mr. Simon, Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Marcus, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Stokes, G. H. Moore, Mr. Meeker, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Snow, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Kyler, S. Cooley, Mr. Avery, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Beebe, Mr. Mulliner, Mr. Chase, L. Richardson, Miss S. Woodland, Mr. Lee, Mr. Crane, C. D. Briggs, A. B. Day, and 120 others.

In bark Holland, from Queenstown—Jose Picaro, Ch. Bradshaw, Samuel Moore, Arthur M. Casimagon, Mich. Conklin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 35	Sun sets....	5 50	Moon sets....	4 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	6 20	Gov. Island.	6 18	Hell Gate..	8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamers Fah-Kien, Johnson, Hong Kong, John M. Forbes; Albany, Lewis, Philadelphia, Reed & Co.

Ships James R. Keeler, Delano, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Picayune, Brooks, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Charlemagne, Bellamy, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, W. H. Sale & Co.; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; M. Nottebaum, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Shakespeare, Reed, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; George Washington, Haynes, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Linden, Howell, New-Orleans, J. B. Gager; Fanny Eagle, Lodge, N. L. McCready; Trieste, (Chilian,) Adams, Valparaiso, Fabbin & Chauncey; Lucknow, (Brem.,) Schenck, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Annie M. Kelly, Sawyers, Montevideo, Geo. Savery & Co.; Active, Campbell, Vera Cruz, Barreras & Co.; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Joseph Foulkes' Sons.

Brigs Fortuna, (Port.,) Banda, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Strömness, (Br.,) Maverick, Point-a-Petre, E. D. De Wolf; Mersey, (Br.,) Mottina, Pernambuco, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Moll Bidell, Bidell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Caroline Rogers, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Abbie Forest, Smith, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Small, New Haven; Samuel Gilman, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Susan Bearse, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Sharon, Blatchford, New-Orleans; Sally M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del.; Rebecca, Ross, Lewes, Del.; R. L. Fay, Cain, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Exchange, Soule, Boston, G. L. Haich; Chrysolite, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand; A. Corson, Conkling, Washington, M. Bedell; Louisa A. Johnson, Lamley, Pernambuco, F. Hathaway.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, (R. M.,) Moodie, Liverpool Feb. 14, and Queenstown 15th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 15, at 5½ P. M., passed steamship Arabia, bound in.

Steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., at 1 P. M., Feb. 25, to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster. The A. brings 70 first and 120 second-class passengers, and the usual mails. Passed, in Bay of Port Royal, bound in, schr. E. B. Bennett and ship Houston.

Steam transport City of Richmond, Kelley, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Alice Tainter, Hayden, New-Orleans 11 ds., with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Feb. 22 and 23, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a severe gale from E., round S. to N., with a very heavy cross sea running. Feb. 16, off Tortugas, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Monongahela.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) "How," Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy weather, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.; been 6 days N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Gretto, for Providence.

Bark Goodspeed, Dunton, Dublin Jan. 14, and Havana Feb. 13, in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Nord Amerika, Fredericks, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to H. Koop. Had heavy variable weather for the past two weeks.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos Feb. 14, with sugar to Penvert & Co.

Bark Giulia, Graf, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit and sulphur to James Robinson. Had some heavy weather.

Bark Lucania, Bearse, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Feb. 20, with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Charles Heddle, Crosby, Matanzas Feb. 26, with sugar to master.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) Lyons, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 10, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Hedley, Sagua Feb. 15, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig J. F. Smith, for Portland.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bucksport,) Lennan, (late Reid,) Trinidad, Cuba, via Turks Island Feb. 13, with sugar to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven. Had heavy weather during the passage. Feb. 11, at Turks Island, Capt. Reid, of Bucksport, died.

Brig Col. Coggins, Coffin, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Abby Thaxter, Poole, Key West 13 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Delphin, (Brem.,) De Haan, Gonaives 20 ds., with logwood and coffee from C. F. & H. G. Schmidt to H. G. Schmidt & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Benjamin Carver, (of Searsport,) Perry, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy weather.

Brig Palestine, Cronk, Buenos Ayres Dec. 28, and Montevideo Dec. 31, with wool and hides to Dowley, Corners & Co. Jan. 26, lat. 26, lon. 73 16, passed part of a vessel's stern.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Partridge, Savanilla 17 ds., with coffee, &c., to M. J. de Pumarejo. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig B. Smith, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf. Feb. 22, lat. 32 30, encountered a violent gale from E. N. E. to E., which stove boat, split sails, &c.

Brig Delphin, (Dan.,) Schmidt, Buenos Ayres 67 ds., with wool and hides to master. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Columbus, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, City of St. Domingo 20 ds., with lignumvitæ, honey, &c., to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dane, Cardenas Feb. 15, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig St. Mary, (of New-Orleans,) Dunham, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Minna, (prize, Br., of Quebec, Capt. Earnest,) prize master Executive Officer Everson, from Wilmington Bar. Had had heavy weather; was 6 days E. of the Gulf Stream. The Minna was from Nassau, with a cargo of copperas, drugs and salt, and (as Capt. Earnest reports) bound to New-York, consigned to Messrs. Thomas & Holmes. She was captured on the 19th inst., off Shaw's Inlet, N. C., by U. S. gunboat Victoria, Capt. Edward Hooker, on suspicion of attempting to run the blockade.

Schr. Eliza, (Swed.,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 15, with sugar, &c., to Smith & Lough. Sld. in co. with schrs. Wm. Smith and Geo. Armstrong. The brig Echo, Benson, for Baltimore, sld. 13th. Feb. 20, lat. 32, lon. 72 10, passed a screw steamer standing S.; was bark-rigged, under topsails, spanker and jib; had no steam up; wind S. E. and light at the time.

Schr. C. F. Young, (of Camden, Me.,) Packard, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Overick, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 15, with sugar to J. Eneas.

Schr. B. N. Richards, (of Hancock,) Joy, Beaufort, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, bound to Boston, put in for repairs, having encountered a gale from N. E. on Feb. 22; split sails, stove small boat, and washed everything movable off the deck.

Schr. Rover, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Smith, Black River, Jam., Feb. 8, with logwood to Tynes & Smith. Feb. 17, William Montgomery, seaman, of Ireland, died, aged 28 years.

Schr. H. B. Squires, (of Searsport,) Squires, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 13, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge.

Schr. Julia Parsons, Rich, Fortune Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with fish.

Schr. J. Freeman, Freeman, Portland, with brick for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Colby Chew, Smith, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchings, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. T. B. Brown, Nickerson, Port Royal, in ballast.

Schr. Ann Giberson, Cowdrich, Barnegat, with wood.

Schr. Isabel, (prize, of Mystic,) Lieut. F. S. Dickerson, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse., was seized 16th inst., by the Revenue cutter Forward, for having goods on board contraband of war.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Lewis, Eastport for Boston.

Schr. Henry Frickman, Saeed, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Porter, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. D. B. Warren, Hawkins, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hempsey, Alexandria 4 ds., in ballast to J. Smith.

Schr. W. B. Alexander, Tucker, Havana Feb. 14, in ballast to Moore & Henry. Feb. 25, Cape Hatteras bearing S. W. 60 miles, saw a large steamer stg. S. W.

Schr. Beulah, Hanson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. M. Nevins, Hawkins, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Cook, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. Willets, Parvin, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Jessie Williams, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Aquia Creek, in ballast.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Wilson, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Emeline McLean, Bucklin, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with damaged corn to master.

Schr. I. G. Curtis, (of Gloucester,) Newcomb, Fortune Bay, N. F., 9 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Ann D. Osborn, Osborn, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with mdse. to M. Bedell.

Schr. Sardinian, (of Harrington,) Rumball, Cienfuegos Jan. 25, with molasses to F. A. Talbot.

Schr. Ann Hunt, (of Gloucester,) Hulch, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 12, in ballast to master.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Marsland—Br. schr. of Yarmouth, N. S., steering N., Feb. 24, off Cape May.

Cordelia—bark, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, Feb. 20, off Matanzas.

Clyde—Br. bark, from Matanzas for Cork, Feb. 22, lat. 27 26, lon. 79 50.

Octorora—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise, all well, Feb. 17, off Stirrup Key.

Isabel—schr., from Beaufort for New-York, Feb. 26, lat. 34 40, lon. 74 41.

John Bull—schr., from Manzanillo for Boston, Feb. 21, lat. 30, lon. 76 30.

"Hortatalred"—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, Deebe, cruising, 100 bbls. sperm, Jan. 13, lat. 26 00 S., lon. 35.

Susan—whaling schr., of Sag Harbor, King, cruising, 300 bbls. sperm, Jan. 13, lat. 25 09 S., lon. 35.

Santa Clara—bark, bound S., Feb. 22, lat. 37, lon. 72 20.

Lawrence—bark, of and from Boston, Feb. 20, off Cape Florida.

Pilot-Fish—bark, for Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 25 miles S. of Cape Henlopen.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo Dec. 31, bark Scandanavian, for New-York in a week.

At Remedios, Feb. 12, bark Evenside, unc.; brig Hepenett, do.; schr. Geo. Bryan, do.

At Guantanamo Feb. 13, brig Emily Fisher, Staples, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.; schr. Sydney Price, just arr.

At Matanzas Feb. 20, barks Philena, St. Jago and Sharpsburg, all wtg. cargo; brigs W. J. Treat, hence, just arrived in 7 ds. passage; Hattie, Ross, for Portland, waiting.

At Sagua Feb. 15, bark J. Cushing, from Havana, just arrived; brig J. M. Merritt, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 16, bark John Benson, for New-York, unc.; brigs Resolute, Gray, for New-York Feb. 18; Urania, of Bangor, do. do.; Black Hawk, (Br.,) unc.; schr. Maria Hale, from Boston, disching.; Coronella, (Br.,) for New-York, wtg.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 12, brigs George, for New-Haven next day; E. L. Swain, for do., unc.; Southern Belle, for do., wtg. cargo; schr. Abby Treat, from New-Haven, just arrived.

At City of St. Domingo Feb. 9, brigs Herald Wing, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.; Humming Bird, for do. unc.; schr. —— hence, just arrived.

At Nassau, N. P., Feb. 17, Br. brig Wild Pidgeon, and Br. schr. Mary Harris, hence, arr. Feb. 16.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—Elena, at Falmouth; Atlantic, at Bremen; Sir Robert Peel, at Cuxhaven; Blackfriars, at Leith; J. Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Sheffield, at Isle of Wight.

MEM.—The Rosana, from Lamlash for New-York, put back on the 11th.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. barks Fury, Messina; Emma, Key West; brig Edwin, New-Orleans. The brig Demerara, from Portland for Cardenas, capsized during the gale of Feb. 22, on South Shoal. She was fallen in with on the 24th, and her crew were taken off by the brig M. B. Stetson, and have arrived here.

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any VIRTUE in

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

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Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "*My hair is changed* to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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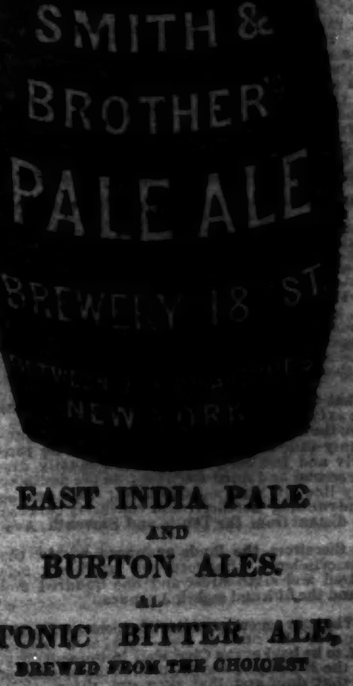

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